The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,143 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L. BOKHARA ...	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	....4th Nov.
† * VICTORIA ...	3800	1500	A. F. Oates	.....11th "
L. HYDASPES ...	2934	500	E. Crew	.....18th "
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	.....25th "
L. VERONA ..	3116	600	F. Speck	.....2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 12th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including rail way fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MIRZAPORE..	3887	600	R. Harvey.....	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H Johnson	25th "
PESHAWAR...	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin.....	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipp at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	....10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	....1st Dec.	20th "
MANILLA.....	5,000	800	....20th "	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	1887.
CLAN MURRAY..	2,100	E. Worfolk.	3rd Nov.

THIS STEAMER has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and Passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 14th, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam.
Grocer's and Counter Scales.
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India :

PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents : M.M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A CANOE BAROUCHE with a pair of Bay Arabs, the property of a Gentleman.

A new English-built BAROUCHE by Kinross, suitable for one or pair of Arabs.

An English-built new BROUGHAM, very light.

Some Gram and Grass Machines and Best Real Mocha Coffee.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th November 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 7th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd November, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S.S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 2, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen.	6	0
Half-Bottles..... "	4	0

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD
COGNAC BRANDY,

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs.	61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen		36 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen.....	Rs.	32 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen		28 0

TREACHER & Co, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.
PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re.	1 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As.	10 "
PEKOE DUST	"	10 "
SOUCHONG	"	6 "
CONGOU	"	4 "

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

"BURMA. 1885-7."
MINIATURE MEDALS
FOR THE
CAMPAIGN IN BURMA
ARE NOW READY.
EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED.
OLD WAR MEDALS,
MINIATURE MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.
REGIMENTAL PRIZE AND PRESENTATION PLATE.

E. & E. EMANUEL,
DEALERS IN WORKS OF ART, SILVERSMITHS JEWELLERS, AND MEDALLISTS,
3, THE HARD, PORTSEA.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"EMANUEL, HARD, PORTSEA."

WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY
LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY
(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt ; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S
FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.
BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	...	...	...	Rs. 27
Two Stars, " "	...	...	...	" 30
Three Stars, " "	...	...	...	" 33

Wine Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

HATS DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	9 8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	"	9 8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	"	9 8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	"	9 8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	"	9 8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	"	9 0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	"	16 8
Drab Shell do.	"	12 8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	"	4 8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	"	2 8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	"	4 8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples ..... from	"	5 0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.
Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.
Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

LADIES
ARRIVING
FROM
EUROPE

FOR obtaining ENTIRE OUTFITS Suitable for India, STYLISH PERFECT FIT, and QUALITY combined with MODERATE PRICES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

OUR
LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	Rs.	50
" Gold Hunting Keyless Case	"	65
" Gold Half-Hunting " "	"	70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS
In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE advise our Constituents and others that we are always in possession of a large stock of ALES and STOUT, and receive Consignments by each Mail,

	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.	Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.
Bass' Pale Ale, bottled by Stone.....	4 0	6 0
Bass' Light Gravity Pale Ale, bottled by Stone	4 0	6 0
Lager Beer, highly recommended	3 12	5 8
Allsopp's Pale Ale	Current prices.	
Pilsener Beer, a first class article.....only	3 2 Quarts	5 0
Guinness's Extra Stout, bottled by Burke	4 0 Quarts	6 8
Cooper, Madon & Co.'s Non-intoxicating India Pale Ale, ...	1 4	

We compete in quality and in price ! ! If our friends require Bass they can have it for 6 annas a dozen less from us than from elsewhere.

NOTE.—Our Pilsener Beer at Rs. 3-2 per dozen pints and Rs. 5 per quarts.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOFORTES.
SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.

ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS.
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
Regent House, SIMLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S
ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
A PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZA MAHA RAO SHREE KHENGARJEE SAVAI BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,
RAO OF KUTCH.

THE KAISER-I-HIND
is the ONLY Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India.

P & O. COMPANY'S STEAMER VICTORIA.

ON THURSDAY, the 3rd, and MONDAY, the 7th November, from 4 to 7-30 p.m., the Company's Steam Launches will run between the Apollo Bunder and the Steamer "Victoria" with Guests invited for those afternoons.

MR. FRANZ HEYER, has from THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENT to the GERMAN-EAST-AFRICAN-COMPANY, for the Bombay Presidency.
C. PETERS.
Chairman of the Directors.
Zanzibar, 25 September 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 31st ultimo.
By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, November 2, 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 14th day of November 1887, for the following works :—
1st For the supply of
1440 cubic Brass Moorum at the east side of Malabar Hill.
480 cubic Brass Red earth at the do. do.
2160 cubic Brass Moorum at the junction of the old Main Drain and Clerk Road.
5325 square feet Removing and Resetting existing Stone Pitching at the do. do.
2nd Construction of Pipe Sewers and small Culverts over the Hatch-water Drain at Bandora Slaughter House.
2. Forms of Contracts, Specifications, &c. and all information can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by Deposits of Rs. 550 and Rs. 400 respectively, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.
4. Further Deposits of Rs. 500 and Rs. 400, respectively, will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tenders are accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Department, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 2nd November 1887.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS,
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.
MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.
Argentis, Praulins, Chocolate Cream, Liqueur, Abrecotins, Neugatines, Sugar Vanilla, Almonds, Ligumes, &c., &c., &c.
From Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per lb.
MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, Medows Street.

JUST UNPACKED,
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Greengages, Cherries, Pears, Blanches.
Poir Roses, Peaches.
Re. 1-12 per lb.
Apricots, Rs. 2 per lb.
MORENAS AND CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... „ 2-12 „
F. FISCHER & CO.
HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP —Albert size, extra double thick.....	Rs. 8	a. 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue...	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, large octavo	7	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP —Albert size	7	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, octavo.....	7	0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo.....	5	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —Queen's, extra thick ...	5	0	„
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3	4	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2	8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality.....	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet.....	1	8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper...	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octave of same quality ...	1	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3	12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	„
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above.....	1	12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match.....	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted.....	0	12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON, THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

HURJIMUL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.
CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for Gem, Gold, Silver, and Fine Art Work Jewellery, Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls and all sorts of Precious Stones, Indian Foolkaries, Dhurries, Dados Printed Pardahas, &c. &c. Cashmere Shawls and Rampore Chudders, Old Persian Carpets, Moradabad, Sialkot, Benares and Surat Works, China, Japanese, and Indian Curios suitable for presentation to friends at home.
Prices beyond competition, Inspection invited.
Price list on application. Address :—Meadow Street and Rampart Row, Fort. (Next door Soundy & Co,. Ld.)

TENDERS.
MESSRS. RALLY BROTHERS are open to receive TENDERS for CARTING, SHIPPING, LANDING, STOWING, &c., Produce, Cotton and Imports.
Particulars may be obtained on written application to Messrs Rally Brothers. Applicants will please give their full addresses in their application.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.
A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in a plain envelope, free, The Marston Remedy Co. 1431, High Holborn, London, W.C.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.
MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.
Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

FOR SALE.
A T. B. GREY WALER GELDING, the property of Colonel the Hon. W. STEWART, Commandant, 12th Lancers, just gone home, and ridden by him on parade for the last two years. 16-3 aged, a thoroughly broken Cavalry charger and a fine fencer. Believed to be sound. Price Rs. 1,000. For further particulars apply to BRIGADE SURGEON GAYE, KIRKEE, where the horse can be seen and tried.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on the 21st day of November 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m. to transact the following business :—
1. To consider the future management of the Company, and, if thought expedient, to appoint new Secretaries, Managers and Agents in the place of Messrs. R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND Co., whose Agency ceases in consequence of the death of the late Mr. R. H. CHEETHAM.
2. To pass special Resolutions making the necessary consequential alterations in the Company's Memo. and Articles of Association.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES CHEETHAM,
Acting Secretary and Agent.
Dated the 22nd day of October, 1887.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd November 1887, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June 1887
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Messrs. Ramjee Luckmidass and Cursondass Hullor as Directors. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1887-88 and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th October 1887.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th October to 7th November 1887, both days inclusive.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face.....	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face..	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting.....	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.
We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat.....Rs.	100
Hunting „ ..... „	110
Cut-hunting „ ..... „	115

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.
Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus.....Rs.	15
Acorn..... „	12
Shamrock ..... „	11
Thistle ..... „	14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.
Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.
This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.
Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies; rough at the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row Bombay.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchs, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
BERIGNY & Co.

NOTICE.
WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlargening our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.
C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS, ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc,
Church Street, 16, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.
A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.
It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.
The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER, APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, ABSTITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequels of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firmsin India.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

HOP BITTERS.
SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.
"52, Storks-road, S.E.
June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
41, Farringdon-road.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to he exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently shewed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.
HOP BITTERS
HOP BITTERS
HOP BITTERS

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Western India Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kilwa (s), from Zanzibar; H. M. S. Euphrates, Portsmouth; and Victory (s), Moulmein.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Asia (s), for Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Guildford and Worsley Hall left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 29th October 1887 shows an increase of Rs. 2,39,351 in the total earnings.

PUTRID MEAT.—Ellee Ramaya and five other butchers were yesterday charged by Mr. Enoch Solomon, Market Inspector, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having in their possession a quantity of putrid buffalo meat, intended for human food, the same being unfit for eating. On admitting the truth of the complaint the accused were fined Rs. 2 each.

A HEADLONG LEAP.—Kooshni, woman, living with her husband and relatives at Cavel Street, on Tuesday night, after quarreling with her husband, jumped from a window on the upper floor of her uncle's house. She thereby sustained a fracture to her left thigh, a bruise under her chin, and internal injuries. She was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

FIRE AT KHETWADY.—A fire broke out at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in a firewood depot at Khetwady Back Road, belonging to Dhondoo Bhyroo. On an alarm being raised, the steam fire-engines from Byculla, Pydowne, and the Fort were taken to the scene, by a large body of European police officers. A fair supply of water was obtained, and the fire was got under control within a short time, and completely extinguished by 4 o'clock. The shed was completely burnt down. The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

DESERTING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey fined Buna and two other calasees of the s.s. Commilla, five days' wages for having absented themselves from their ship. It appeared that on Friday last the men refused to perform certain work the chief officer had ordered them to do and turned in. They had to be forcibly ejected from their hammocks and set to the work. Since that day they left the ship and did not return till yesterday. One man admitted these facts, but asserted that the forcible ejectment by the chief officer frightened them and they ran away.

PRESENTATION TO A POLICE JEMADAR.—An interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning in the Fort, when Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, presented a Jemadar of the Native Police Force, named Sheik Ibrahim Imam, with a gold watch. The greater part of the force was paraded on the Esplanade, and Sir Frank made the presentation in their presence. In doing so, he made a short speech, complimenting the Jemadar, who, he said, was presented with the watch as an acknowledgment of the services he had rendered on several important occasions. Sir Frank predicted a prosperous future for the Jemadar, and expressed a hope that his comrades would follow him, especially now, as they would see that merit did not remain unrewarded.

STEALING A WAIST-CHAIN.—Inspector Butterfield charged Joseph Michael before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday with stealing a waist-chain. It appears that the accused, while on a visit to a friend, seized the opportunity, when unseen, of taking off a silver waist-chain from a sleeping child. He left the chain with a friend, but next day pawned it with a Marwaree for Rs. 3. Shortly after his departure from the house, the mother of the child missed the ornament, and on inquiries being made, the man with whom the chain had been deposited informed the police, and the accused was arrested. The latter denied that he had stolen the chain and he averred that he found it on the road. Owing to the absence of two material witnesses the case was adjourned.

GAMBLING.—Mr. Brewin yesterday charged an old offender, named Sheik Mada Abdool Currim, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with gambling. The accused was playing the "pricking the garter" game on the Frere Road. The trick was to find the folded part of a leather strap, which had been rolled tightly in an ingenious manner. Mr. Brewin observed that it was a game in which the accused always won. One of the witnesses, who had often tried his chance and as often failed, having once more ventured and lost four annas, informed the police about the accused, who was then immediately arrested. The Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 10, with the alternative of 14 days. The accused availed himself of the alternative and returned to jail from whence he had but been released a few days ago, after completing a term of one month for a similar offence.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Bappoo Soobhansha, a Mahomedan, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with attempting to commit suicide by stabbing himself with a penknife on the 27th ultimo. The accused, it appeared, was arrested by Police Havildar, Babli Nillajee, on suspicion of theft committed at Girgaum Road, together with his sister-in-law. On the date in question, while the accused and the woman were going along the Girgaum Road in custody of Police sepoy No. 937 D and the Havildar, the sepoy cried out that the accused had stabbed himself in his stomach. The Havildar rushed up and seized the hand in which he had the knife and secured it and found the blade to have stains of blood on it. The man was then taken to the J. J. Hospital, from whence he was discharged on Tuesday last. The accused in his defence stated he had been drinking Eau-de-Cologne, and did not know what he was doing at the time. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following, among other matters, were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

FALSE ALLEGATION AS TO SERVICE.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of an insolvent named Bhickajee GaneshKhoosey, moved for a rule *nisi*, requiring the opposing creditor, Pallonjee Ruttonjee, to show cause why the order made on the 5th ult. at his instance should not be set aside, and why the rule *nisi*, granted on the 21st September, should not be reheard. In support of his application, Mr. Mankar read an affidavit made by the insolvent, stating among other things that it was untrue that Narayen Sundanand, a clerk of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, served him on the 30th September last (as affirmed by Narayen) with the rule *nisi* issued on the 21st September. In fact he (insolvent) was not in Bombay on the 30th September. He had left Bombay on the 21st September, and from the 23rd September till the 8th October resided in the village of Chincholi, which is about 36 miles from the Tullegaum station, and is in the taluka of Kehed in the district of Poona. Insolvent mentioned how he was engaged in Chincholi during that period. Mr. Mankar remarked that on the 5th October, when the affidavit of the clerk Narayen was read, wherein it was stated that he personally served a copy of the rule *nisi* upon the insolvent whom he knew, the learned counsel had informed the Court that the statements made were untrue.

His Lordship inquired whether any independent person had made an affidavit in support of the insolvent's allegations.

Mr. Mankar said no other affidavits were filed, but copies of certificates from the mahalkurni and moonsiff, before whom the insolvent was engaged, were attached to the latter's affidavit.

His Lordship granted the application, the rule being made returnable on the 16th inst.

RE SULLEMAN ISAJEE BOHAR.—Mr. Mankar, representing the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was made some days ago, when it was refused, because the insolvent had not deposited his account books with the Official Assignee. He stated then that the books were with his partner. Since then a long correspondence had taken place between the Official Assignee and the partner in question, and although the latter had been required to bring in all the insolvent's books he had not yet done so.

His Lordship remarked that the insolvent was in the same position as he was at the time the former application was refused.

Mr. Manker said that the insolvent's partner, not being on good terms with him, tried his utmost to put impediments in the insolvent's way.

His Lordship remarked that such excuses were common when there was a partnership dispute; and therefore the application was refused.

RE HASHIDAS SOONDERDAS.—Mr. Mankar moved for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent some days ago. A suit was brought against the insolvent by Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Company, but it had now been compromised. Insolvent had now succeeded in compromising with all his creditors with the exception of two, who were absent from Bombay.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Mankar stated that the interim order was first granted about six months ago.

His Lordship remarked that, if he granted an extension of the interim order, the insolvent would not accelerate the matter; and the application was accordingly refused.

RE PALLONJEE DADABHOY.—Mr. Mankar asked for leave to serve a notice upon one creditor who had not yet been served, and to amend the schedule by inserting the name of a creditor who had brought a suit in respect of an old debt, the suitor being an inhabitant of Madras. The application was granted.

RE TOM DREWETT.—On the application of Mr. Mankar insolvent was granted leave to serve notices upon the creditors and to amend the schedule.

RE HORMUSJEE BURJORJEE BATLIVALLA.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. In answer to the Court, the learned counsel stated that the notices had not been served before, because insolvent had passed several blank notes to Marwaries, whose names he wanted to insert in the schedule. His Lordship remarked that the insolvent seemed to have done nothing since he got an interim order and until the opposing creditor filed his opposition; and the application was therefore refused.

RE CRISHNARAO RAMCHUNDRA LAUD AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Mankar applied for the usual rule *nisi*.

The Judge: The insolvent Crishnarao is dead. Do you appear for him also? (A laugh.)

Mr. Mankar: I do not represent the deceased, my Lord; I appear for his son and daughter only.

The Judge granted the application.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Jan Mahomed and another; Amroota Downeeya Lad; Cursetjee Manockjee; Cursetjee Bejorjee and others; Hajee Joosub Mahomed Memon and another; Shivshonker Raghoba and another; Ahmed Oosman; Jivambin Rahman Shaik; Ramchander Dadabhai; Luxmon Gopal; Succaram Govind and another; Goma Jairam and others; Cullian Doolchh Durjee; Jallifkar Meyakhan and another; Cursetjee Hirjibhoy; Ameer Mahomed Shaik Curson Eknath and others; and Muncherjee Nowrojee Mody.

A CURIOUS WILL CASE.

A WILL case, which presents some remarkable features, is being heard in the Calcutta High Court. It is a suit in which Emma Smith seeks to recover a sum of money which has lasped to the Crown, and which now remains in the hands of the Administrator-General of Bengal. The circumstances under which the suit has been instituted are as follows:—

Lieutenant-General Smith of the Bengal Army died some years ago, leaving a will in which he divided his property into five parts, giving one to his sister, one to each of his three legitimate sons, and one to his trustees to pay the interests thereof to his illegitimate son during his lifetime, and after his death the corpus equally to the survivors or survivor of his legitimate children. The sister died during the lifetime of the testator, who made a codicil directing the residue of her estate to be divided equally among his children. Subsequently there was a suit in the late Supreme Court, and the estate, after payment of debts and expenses, was directed to be divided equally among the children or their representatives save and except a sum of Rs. 16,000 representing the share of the illegitimate son, which was directed to be paid to the Administrator-General, who was directed to pay out of that fund Rs.50 monthly for the maintenance of the illegitimate son, who was a lunatic. The lunatic has now died, the legitimate sons are all dead, leaving no issue except the plaintiff, who is the daughter of George Lees Smith, one of the legitimate sons, but who has become a Mahomedan, was in the keeping of the King of Oudh, and now goes by the *alias* of Abashi Begum. The question in the case is to whom is the fund in the hands of the Administrator-General to go. Affidavits were put in alleging that the plaintiff was the only surviving daughter of George Smith, that in 1864 or 1865 her cousin Victoria Smith, alleges that the plaintiff went on a visit to one of the wives of the King of Oudh and never returned, having embraced the Mahomedan faith and become a Begum; that in 1877-78 this cousin saw the plaintiff in Emambaug Lane, evidently in great poverty; that she asked her to become a Christian again, promising that she would help her if she did so, but that the plaintiff refused to do so. Mr. Hill appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Garth for the representatives of the other survivors of the General's sons.

THE MADRAS SOCIAL SCANDAL.

THE question of the date upon which the Morgan Ross case should be heard at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court was discussed before the Chief Justice in the Appellate Court on Monday. An application being made by Mr. Ross that a special jury should be empanelled.

His Lordship enquired of Mr. P. D. Shaw, the Crown Prosecutor, whether he had any objection to a special jury trying the case, and Mr. Shaw replied that the matter was entirely at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. W. S. Gantz, who instructed by Messrs. Champion and Short, appeared on behalf of Mr. Morgan, the complainant in the case, objected to the application being granted, and urged that the petition disclosed no grounds at all for a special application of the sort.

His Lordship said he would look over some of the depositions, and would decide as to whether a special jury ought to be summoned or not on the first day of the Sessions, remarking at the same time that it was entirely in his hands to grant the application or not.

Mr. Shaw then asked his Lordship whether it would be convenient to fix a day for the trial of this case.

His Lordship said he thought it would be better to do so as he understood that some of the witnesses had to come a long way, and it would be better that they should not remain longer in Madras than was absolutely necessary. What he had originally proposed to do himself was to take the ordinary work of the Sessions first, and then this case.

Mr. Shaw said that Wednesday of the Session's week was put down as a holiday, and he thought that there would be sufficient work for Monday and Tuesday with the petty cases. On Thursday and Friday the murder cases might be taken up, and he did not know whether his Lordship intended to sit on Saturday. He (Mr. Shaw) thought that this case might be taken up on Monday, the 14th proximo.

His Lordship said he had no objection if that date would suit the witnesses and the other side.

The Hon'ble Mr. Spring Branson said he had no objection to that date being fixed.

His Lordship then said that he would take up this case on the 14th November, unless there is a part heard case still undisposed of.

At the Sessions Mr. P. D. Shaw, the Crown Prosecutor, will appear for the Crown, and he will be assisted by Mr. W. S. Gantz and Mr. E. Norton, instructed by Messrs. Champion and Short, for the complainant. Mr. Ross will be defended by the Hon'ble Mr. Spring Branson and Mr. Willie Grant, instructed by Messrs. Barclay and Morgan.—*Mail.*

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

MEDICAL education in Madras has made little progress during the past year. The state of the Medical College is pronounced by Government to have been less satisfactory than in preceding years the only feature upon which the college authorities have cause to congratulate themselves being the progress made in female medical education. The following is the order of the Madras Government, reviewing the report of the medical college during the year 1886-87:—

The Government regret to observe that the state of the College, as disclosed in the Principal's report, was less satisfactory than in preceding years. The number of pupils fell from 226 in 1885-86 to 215, which is the same number as in 1884-85; the class-reports of many of the Professors, and the results of the class examinations of the senior class, were unfavourable; and the percentage of success obtained by the pupils in the University Examination was both lower than in former years and below the average to be reasonably expected. The Government hope that the Principal and Director, who propose to consider carefully the allotment of time for the several subjects of study and the best method of insuring more thorough preparation of work away from lecture, will succeed in effecting an improvement during the session about to commence. The progress in the strength of female students studying in the College is the most gratifying feature of the year's work. The number of female students was 23, the increase over the preceding years being considerable, and of these, 5 were in the Senior Department—one reading for the M. B. degree and four for that of L. M. S. The Government note with satisfaction the foundation of a second Lane scholarship, the grant of a scholarship to a female pupil of the College by the Maharaja of Mysore, and the institution of two new medals, as well as of three scholarships for women, by the Countess of Dufferin's Association.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, try "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers *everywhere* at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sole wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road London.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE CALCUTTA MINT.

THE question of the proposed abolition of the Calcutta Mint, a measure of economy, which was proposed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, is discussed by a Government of India Resolution published in the *Gazette of India*. In a representation on the subject, Sir Charles Elliott, President of the Finance Committee, writing under date March 12, says:—

When we visited the Mint we found it absolutely idle: except cleaning up and examining the machinery nothing whatever was going on. And not only this, but we were informed that no coining was likely to be undertaken for a month. The natural suggestion was, can it be really necessary that a Mint, with its expensive fixed establishment and its costly machinery, should be idle for so long together?

We were informed that the Bombay Mint is capable of turning out from 5 to 6 lakhs of coin every day all of which may be in silver (in fact, its machinery is at present entirely used for silver and not for copper), while the Calcutta Mint is capable of turning out 3½ lakhs of silver coin and from 3 to 4 lakhs of copper coins per diem. On this calculation Calcutta was fully occupied on the average of the last 5 years for 70 day in silver coinage and 136 days in copper coinage: and Bombay was fully occupied for only 105 days in each year. Assuming that the Mint worked for 312 days in the year, at 5½ lakhs a day, the Bombay Mint can turn out 1,716 lakhs of coin in the year, which exceeds the coinage of the combined Mints in any of the five years from 1881-82 to 1885-86.

If, then, the influx of bullion into the Mint were at all regular, or rather if Government had not to provide against the danger of such an influx of bullion as would drain the Treasury of rupees before the Mint could turn the bullion into rupees, it would be quite possible to close one of the two Mints to silver, using it only for copper; and then it would only be necessary to show what the saving by such a closure would be, as compared with the cost of conveying to Bombay for coinage and bringing back in coin the bullion offered for coinage by the trade at Calcutta. (It may probably be assumed that though Government may have the power, it would not be willing to throw this cost on the mercantile community. I have not, however, had the time to work out this comparison of cost, as it did not seem worth while to begin it till the first step had been cleared, which is to ascertain to what extent the danger above referred to does practically exist.

The enquiries made on this subject from Bombay have not been answered for the reason above mentioned. As to Calcutta, I have obtained a daily statement of the work done by the Mint in 1886. In that year the Mint was not working at all for 126 days and was doing some work for 235 days: silver was coined on 179 days and copper on 213. The bullion tendered for coinage was 126 lakh of which 55 lakhs were sent over from Bombay. Supposing, then, no silver were coined at Calcutta Government would have had to bear the cost of the freight of 71 lakhs to Bombay instead of 55 lakhs from it; no great difference, as far as the working of this single year is concerned.

It was only in April and May that the Mint was pretty fully occupied on both silver and copper; and no month was it working up to its full strength. Copper coinage was pretty brisk in April, May, June, July and December. Taking the two coinages together, August and September were very idle months. If we had got similar figures for Bombay and had compiled them in the same way, we should have been able to test how far, in a year like 1886, the one Mint could have done all the work: or Bombay all the silver, and Calcutta all the copper.

We received from the Financial Department a printed statement showing the monthly receipts and coinage of silver at the two Mints from April 1882 to January 1887. Taking the working capacity of the Calcutta Mint at 26×3½ or 91 lakhs a month, no month in this period would have put any strain upon it for the highest receipt was 66 lakhs in September 1885. Taking the Bombay working capacity at 26×5½=143 lakhs a month, the receipts exceeded this sum in no month, and only came up to it, or close to it, in May 1882 and June 1885.

The receipts of the two Mints taken together exceeded the Bombay working capacity in the following months only:—

May 1883	.....	174 lakhs.
June 1885	.....	184 "
April 1886	.....	153 "

There were no two consecutive months in which the Bombay Mint could not have worked off the whole of the bullion received at both Mints.

A further question has to be answered, viz., how fast the influx of bullion into the Mint is followed by an immediate drain of rupees from the Treasury. The merchants who present bullion do it almost entirely under the Currency Act and not under the Coinage Act Under the latter they are entitled to obtain rupees from the Treasury 21 days after the date of the certificate from the Assay Master: under the former, they are entitled to obtain notes or cash from the Head Commissioner of Currency immediately on presentation of the Assay Master's certificate, and they naturally prefer the latter procedure. These currency notes can be converted into rupees at once at the Treasury; but, as a matter of fact, I understand that they only come in for encashment by degrees; and it does not follow, that, because bullion is presented faster than the Mint can coin it, therefore the notes given in exchange for the bullion would also be presented at the Treasury faster than the rupees would come in from the Mint. This is a matter on which I should have sought for further information had there been time. I regret that I am obliged to leave this enquiry so incomplete, but I would suggest that it may perhaps be worth while for the Government of India to carry it on. It seems clear that the business of coinage is carried on at a loss (though not a very heavy loss) to Government; and also that the Mints are very inefficiently employed. It seems possible that economy might be gained and efficiency might not suffer, if all the silver coinage were done at Bombay and all the copper at Calcutta. The establishment could be re-arranged so as to admit of always working at high pressure at Bombay, while there is never any great pressure for copper coin and a smaller establishment at Calcutta could be kept up for carrying on the work at an even and regular rate. It would be necessary to make clear—

(1) Whether such an arrangement would enable Government to cope with a great rush of bullion without running any risk of draining the Treasury.

(2) Whether the economy to be obtained would be considerable, after allowing for the freight to Bombay of the bullion presented by Calcutta merchants and its return when coined, at the expense of Government.

The following is the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject:—

The question of the possibility of abolishing the Calcutta Mint and confining the coining operations of Government to the Bombay Mint was raised by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the letter read above, which has already been made public.

The Finance Commissioner with the Government of India was not able to complete his enquiry into this matter; but he recommended it to the consideration of the Government of India. The Governor General in Council has accordingly examined the facts concerning the capacity of the Bombay Mint to undertake the whole of the coinage offered at both Calcutta and Bombay; and has come to the conclusion that the Mint is now in a position to coin at least 1½ crore of rupees monthly, or that it can easily and at small cost be made capable of doing so, so that the whole demand for Rupee coinage is well within or can easily be brought within the power of the Bombay Mint. Under these circumstances the economy proposed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce appears feasible; at the same time there can be no question that the saving to be secured by the proposal would be substantial. The banking and mercantile community chiefly affected by the proposal is, however, that of Calcutta; and before considering the matter further, the Governor General in Council desires to be placed in possession of the views of that community on the question of the necessity for maintaining at Calcutta, as well at Bombay, the existing facilities for the coinage of imported silver.

This Resolution will accordingly be specially referred to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Bank of Bengal, and will also be published in the *Gazette of India* with the view of eliciting the opinions of any persons interested, who may desire to lay their views before the Government of India.

THE jubilee gift of the German Emperor to the Pope is a mitre set with precious stones, valued at 20,000f., and that of the Empress a set of mass robes costing 30,000f., while Queen Carola of Saxony has presented His Holiness with a beautiful basin for consecrated water made of china, and containing 5,000f. in gold. The Prince Regent of Bavaria offers a pair of stained glass windows, representing Popes Gregory and Leo the Great, for the Scala Regina, in the Vatican.

THIS is how the London correspondent of the Tory *Manchester Courier* refers to the engagement, for the third time at least, of Lord Cairns:—"The young peer is exceedingly popular, and he will be drenched with congratulations. When Lord Salisbury formed his first Ministry, Lord Cairns was appointed private secretary to one of the Cabinet Ministers. He did not, however, take kindly to official work, but now, I hear, he is anxious to enter the political world. He is brimful of ability, and those who know him best foretell a great future for him once he begins to take life seriously."

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 22nd October was 242 against 212 and 204 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 23. There were 21 deaths from cholera against 20 and 15 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 7. There were no deaths from smallpox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 63 and 25, respectively, against 77 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·1 per mille per annum against 29·3, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

NEW WHARF.—Sanction has been accorded to a basin and wharf being constructed on the Buckingham Canal at Pedda Ganjam, at a cost of Rs. 4,000.

ACCIDENT TO A CHURCH.—The heavy rain that fell in Madras during the past few days has caused several building to collapse. The parcherries in the Town have suffered very considerably, and many poor people have been rendered houseless by the collapse of their huts. Several godowns have also come down, and on Saturday a coach godown on the Second Line Beach fell in. One of the buildings which has suffered by the rains is the London Mission Chapel, in Pursewaulkum. This little chapel, which is one of the several Churches, of which the Rev. Mr. Phillips is in charge, is situated on the road leading to the Pursewaulkum Cemetery. Its congregation is purely native, to whom a native pastor ministers. The building is gable roofed. On Saturday evening about 20 feet of the roof, at the west end of the building, fell in with a crash causing considerable damage to the seats and floor. Fortunately there was nobody inside the Church at the time of the accident.—*Mail.*

LADY STUDENTS AT THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—At the ordinary meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Commission, held last Friday, an application from Priscilla and Mrs. Sarah Paton, Students at the Madras Medical College, who are studying there with the object of qualifying for service under the Mysore Government, was read praying that a sum of Rs. 31-12 be allotted to each, for the purpose of purchasing the necessary medical books wanted. With the unanimous vote of the Commissioners present it was resolved that, as a special case, the applicants be allowed the amount required by them for the purchase of the books they are studying. Doctor T J. McGann, Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to the Government at Mysore, said that he knew these students were in indigent circumstances, and that it was right the Municipality should help them in their studies as much as possibly lay in their power. This view met with the approval of the other Commissioner.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT RENIGUNTA STATION.—On Saturday last Mr. Seclana, Deputy Coroner of Madras, held an inquest at the General Hospital on the body of a native cooly, named Fakeer Saib, who was reported to have died from the effects of injuries received by a railway waggon running over him at the Renigunta Railway Station. Dr. Nailer, the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital, in his deposition stated that the deceased was brought to the Hospital on Friday evening by Dr. Ansted, the Railway Surgeon, and was said to have been injured at the Renigunta station by a railway wagon passing over him, he having taken shelter under it on account of the rain and gone to sleep. On the wagon being moved, the deceased endevoured to crawl out from underneath, but in doing so, he had his left arm and left thigh completely smashed. Deceased was brought down to Madras by the first train and was at once admitted into the hospital, but being in a moribund state nothing could be done beyond attempting to make him comfortable. He died about half an hour after admission into hospital, the cause of death being shock and hœmorrhage. The wife of deceased, who accompanied him to Madras, said that she was with her husband at the time of the accident. The deceased, herself, and a few other coolies, were working at Renigunta Station on Friday morning, when it came on rain. They all took shelter under a number of wagons standing in front of the station, and suddenly the wagons were moved by an engine. Everybody underneath rushed out, but the deceased were caught by one of the wheels of a wagon and crushed beneath it. He was immediately picked up and attended to by the Railway Apothecary and sent down to Madras. The Deputy Coroner adjourned the inquest to Wednesday next as the jury were desirous to have the evidence of a few more witnesses who were present at the scene of the accident.—*Mail.*

CRUISING ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

STRANGE EFFECTS OF CONVERSION.

A CORPORAL in the Royal Marine Artillery on board H. M. S. Rifleman, which is at present stationed on the West African station, writes from Bathurst, River Gambia, under date 27th September to a relative in Edinburgh:—

"After leaving Ascension we called at Sierra Leone, where we found the Iscars, the only ship there, but it did not bring news of our relief. We did not remain long, as we had received orders to proceed to the River Gambia, and place ourselves under the orders of the Governor, Sir Samuel Row. There has been a great deal of disturbance up the river between the chiefs, who are fighting with and robbing one another, and making slaves of those they capture, and this has very nearly stopped the trade at Bathurst, the principal English port on the river. We started up the river with Major Festing and some native police, the Governor in his yacht, "The Countess of Derby," calling upon the principal chiefs. Nearly all the large villages are up creaks, which are difficult to enter. The steam cutter and gig, with the captain, Major Festing and the gunner, accompanied by native followers, were away sometimes for three days. Almost all the chiefs agreed to be placed under British protection, so we hoisted the British flag, with orders that if they were taken down we would return and blow their villages down, which would not be a work of great difficulty, considering the villages are only built of mud and straw. The people look very poor, and are very lazy. They would rather fight and rob one another than cultivate the land which is very good in some places. There has been and is a great deal of slave trading down the river and from the interior. Major Festing is going with an expedition from Sierra Leone about November to try to stop it, and he will be away about six months as it is a long way inland.

"There is always a great talk of missionaries being sent to Africa, but at all the places we have called at up the river, we have neither seen nor heard of any. America sends a good many up the Niger. I have seen several, and have spoken to them when they were going out on the steamer. They seemed in high spirits, but those who could got back, or were alive, were very glad to return home again. They were landed in a place of which they knew nothing, with their wives and families, and with no place to shelter them from the burning sun and the heavy dews at night. There was no food and very little money to buy any if they could get it. I have seen some of them go back in the same steamer that they came out in. Judging from results, one would think that they should never try to convert an African for as soon as they are "converted." They become lazy and think they should not work because they are Christians. And as all Christians are supposed to drink, they drink themselves to death with bad rum and gin. You can get gin here for about 1s. 6d. a dozen square bottles, case and all; rum at 9d. and 1s. a gallon; and whisky can be bought at from 2s. 6d. a bottle. The whisky is nearly all of the kind made up for export. About the only good spirits you get on the coast is that of Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh. Other goods are very dear.

"We were ten days away from Bathurst, and we returned there for coals and fresh provisions, and to receive and send our mails. We leave to-morrow or Thursday, and intend to go up about 150 miles. We have had several very bad cases of fever on board. There are three officers and eight men down with it just now. Some of them are getting over it. Fortunately we are blessed with a very clever and kind doctor, Dr. Lilley, R.A., who does everything in his power for the comfort of the sick. We will all be glad. I assure you to get our orders to leave the station. We have been one year and eight months on it now, and the greater part of that time has been spent up rivers. We have not had any deaths, and very few invalids, considering the trying nature of the climate of the station.

LORD WOLSELEY ON PHYSICAL TRAINING.

WRITING from the War Office to Mr Devine, hon. secretary of the Hulme and Chorlton-on-Medlock Lads' Club, Lord Wolseley says:—

"The amelioration of the condition, morally and physically, of the young members of the community must always be a subject of interest to those who have the well being of their country at heart, and the Lads' Club and Gymnasium, of which you are the hon. secretary, having those objects in view, commands itself to my interest, and obtains my best wishes for its success. There can be no doubt that the slight discipline to which your young members submit themselves must exercise no inconsiderable influence on their future lives and tend, should they in their advancing years select to serve their Queen and country as soldiers, to [illegible] the necessary restraints of military life which at first cannot but be irksome to undisciplined and ill-trained lands."

ISLAM IN AFRICA.

CANON ISAAC TAYLOR read an interesting paper on the progress of Mahommedanism in Africa at the meeting of the Church Congress at Wolverhampton. He began by saying that it must be confessed that over a large portion of the world Islam, as a missionary religion, is more successful than Christianity. Not only are the Moslem converts from paganism more numerous than the Christian converts, but Christianity in some regions, is actually receding before Islam; while attempts to proselytize Mahommedan nations are notoriously unsuccessful. We not only do not gain ground, but even fail to hold our own.

The faith of Islam already extends from Morocco to Java, from Zanzibar to China, and is spreading across Africa with giant strides. It extends with an almost unbroken front from the Mediterranean nearly to the Equator, and it is swiftly advancing southwards. In India, Western civilization which is sapping Hinduism only prepares the way for Islam. Of the 255 millions in India 50 millions are already Moslems, and of the whole population of Africa more than half. Christianity is less tenacious in its grasp. While in India and Africa it is receding before Islam, and in Jamaica the negroes, nominally Christian, are lapsing into Obeoism, it may be affirmed that an African tribe, once converted to Islam, never reverts to Paganism, and never embraces Christianity.

Proceeding to examine what there is in the doctrines of Islam which gives it this unique power of making converts and of retaining them. Canon Taylor says:—

It must be acknowledged that, though quite unfitted for the higher races, it is eminently adapted to be a civilizing and elevating religion for barbarous tribes. It is a step upward, but the step is not too high. Christianity is too spiritual, too lofty. Islam has done more for civilization than Christianity. I confess I am somewhat suspicious of the accounts of missionaries; but take the statements of English officials, or of lay travellers, such as Burton, Pope Hennessy, Galton, Palgrave, Thompson, or Reade, as to the practical results of Islam when embraced by a negro tribe. Paganism, devil worship, fetishism, cannibalism, human sacrifice, infanticide, witchcraft, at once disappear. The natives begin to dress, filth is replaced by cleanliness, and they acquire personal dignity and self-respect. Hospitality becomes a religious duty, drunkenness becomes rare, gambling is forbidden. Immodest dances and the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes cease; female chastity is regarded as a virtue, industry replaces idleness, licence gives place to law, order and sobriety prevail. Blood feuds, cruelty to animals and to slaves, are forbidden. A feeling of humanity, benevolence, and brotherhood is inculcated. Polygamy and slavery are regulated, and their evils are restrained. Islam, above all, is the most powerful total abstinance association in the world, whereas the extension of European trade means the extension of drunkenness and vice, and the degradation of the people; while Islam introduces a civilization of no low order, including a knowledge of reading and writing, decent clothing, personal cleanliness, veracity, and self-respect. Its restraining and civilising effects are marvellous.

In looking at these facts we ought to begin by recognizing that Islam is not an anti-Christian faith, but a half-Christan faith, an imperfect Christianity. Though the teaching of Mahomed falls grievously short of the teaching of St. Paul, there is nothing in it antagonistic to Christianity. It is midway between Judaism and Christianity. It is better than Judaism, inasmuch as it recognizes the miracles, the teaching, and the Messiahship of Jesus Christ. The higher Christian virtues—humility, purity of heart, forgiveness of injuries, sacrifice of self—these are not the virtues of Islam, which has no perfect pattern of humanity and no aspiration after the divine likeness. The Christian ideal is unintelligible to savages; but the lower virtues which Islam inculcates are what the lower races can be brought to understand—temperance, cleanliness, chastity, justice, fortitude, courage, benevolence, hospitality, veracity, and resignation. The Christian ideal of the brotherhood of man is the highest; but Islam preaches a practical brotherhood—the social equality of all Moslems. This is the great bribe which Islam offers.

The Church of England, which I hold to be the noblest and purest form of Christianity, suited to the highest Aryan civilization, has not been able to make any permanent impression on the African. It is too good for him. Islam, with its material paradise, or the Salvation Army with its kettledrams, or the Church of Rome with its black Madonnas, may be able to descend to the level of the negro; but the Church of England with its XXXIX. Articles will not be the Church of Equatorial Africa for many generations. The two great practical difficulties in the way of the conversion of Africa are polygamy and domestic slavery. Mahomed, like Moses, did not prohibit them—that would have been impossible; but he endeavoured to mitigate their evils. Slavery is no part of the creed of Islam. It was tolerated as a necessary evil by Mahomed, as it was by Moses and St. Paul. . . . Polygamy is a more difficult question. Moses did not prohibit it; it was practised by David—the man after God's own heart; and it is not directly forbidden in the New Testament, though contrary to its spirit. Mahomed limited the unbounded licence of polygamy. Monogamy is the rule rather than the exception in the most civilized Moslem lands. . . . We must remember that polygamy with all its evils has its counterbalancing advantages. It has abolished female infanticide, and gives every woman a legal protector. Owing to polygamy, Mahomedan countries are free from professional outcasts, a greater reproach to Christendom than polygamy is to Islam. The strictly regulated polygamy of Moslem lands is infinitely less degrading to women, and less injurious to men, than the promiscuous polyandry which is the cause of Christian cities, and which is absolutely unknown is Islam. Let us beware, lest in attempting prematurely to overthrow one evil we substitute a far greater evil. Polyandrous Englishmen are not entitled to cast stones at polygamous Moslems. Let us first pluck out the beam from our own eye before we meddle with the mote in our brother's eye. Nor should we forget that the four chief evils of Mahomedan lands—polygamy, slavery, servile concubinage, and licence of divorce—are no exclusive reproach to Islam. Within our own memory, if not now, they have all prevailed in aggravated forms in the United States, a land nominally Christian, and peopled by a race of English blood.

In conclusion, Canon Taylor suggests that, if Christian missions are to make any way in Africa, we must change our tactics. The heathen tribes, as Dr. Blyden has shown, can only be converted by bringing over from the United States civilized Christian negroes in large numbers. With regard to Moslems, even this expedient offers small chances of success. But instead of raising antagonism by denouncing Mahomed as a false prophet, and Moslems as infidels, let us begin by showing, not how much Christianity differs from Islam, but how much it resembles it. Let us remember, too, that in some respects Moslem morality is better than our own.

A SUICIDE'S LETTER.

AN inquest was held at Hull before the borough coroner, Mr. Thorney, touching the death of Mr. Robert Collison, a coal merchant, whose body was found floating in the Humber. A warrant was out for the arrest of Collison, who embezzled a large sum of money belonging to the Hull and Holderness Conservative Building Society, of which he was secretary. Horace Lingard, a clerk in the deceased's service, said that during the last few months he had noticed his employer looking very ill; and other evidence was given that the deceased had been in a very depressed state for some time. A relative said that Mrs. Collison had give him a letter that afternoon which bore the Hull post-mark of the 26th of September. The deceased did not not return home that night, and search was made for him without avail. The following was the purport of the letter:—

"Dear Sarah,—By the time you receive this I shall be no more. I have struggled against fate, and hoped against hope, but it is too much for me. I hoped to get on until some of the boys were earning sufficient to keep you in comfort. I have tried to keep you and the family, but, alas! at other people's expense. I should like to have given all a farewell kiss, but dare not trust myself. Oh! for the days when we lived and paid our way! Would that we could go back to them! Trying to keep up appearance, and too proud to appear poor, has been my ruin. I hope that amongst our numerous friends some one will come forward and give a helping hand to the girls; but I am afraid my conduct will be a blot on you. I do hope Charley will pull and up act as a son. I freely forgive him his conduct to me.—From your heart-broken husband Robert."

The jury returned

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, COMPANIES, &c., &c.—Advertiser (well-known in India and 20 years' experience in English and Indian Hotels), wishes to get the management of a large Hotel. Low salary accepted with a small share of profits, or of prospects to a partnership. Address W. E. LIPPERT,—Madras.

WANTED, a reliable COMPOUNDER. Apply personally, TREACHER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

'XMAS GOODS by every mail, 'Xmas Toys and 'Xmas Presents, in all the Latest Novelties from best manufacturers in Europe, imported direct.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE in a Central Position in the Fort. Terms Moderate. Apply Mrs. UNGWAR, No. 35, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE, a MADRAS VICTORIA, for double or single harness, self-driving if necessary, in good order. Rs. 550. Rev. FATHER PAGE, Mazagon.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,—A Steam-power Mortar Mill complete and in working order. State size and price addressed to "L," care of this paper.

MESSRS. JEFFERSON BHAISHANKER AND DINSHAW, Solicitors, have removed to the Albert Buildings, First Floor, above the *Bombay Gazette* Office, from the 1st instant.

FOR SALE D.B. .450 Express RIFLE, by Purdey, Rs. 350. D.B. bore duck gun, by Dougal, Rs. 250. D.B. 12 bore gun, by Boswell, Rs 200. Apply WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

THE PRESS.—The EDITORSHIP of a leading Journal in India will shortly become vacant. Salary to commence at Rs. 750 per mensem. A university man would be preferred. Address "INDIA," care of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAX, the popular APPETISER and Tobasco Sauce, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TOWNSEND'S FELT HELMETS Rs. 5 each The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Liquidation Sale Church Gate Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES,

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ASSISTANT SALESMAN WANTED, one who is well-known in the Piece-goods Bazar and can influence business. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, VICTORIA, Grey Gulf Arab HORSE and English HARNESS, Rs. 800. One Semi-grand PIANO by Kaps, Rs. 400. Apply J. ROXHER, Middle Colaba.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 13, Forbes Street.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" re-opened on 10th October, also the Proprietor's new Shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 22 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250 At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ELECTROPLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—AORENAS & Co.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 3.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each Bedroom has Bath and Dressing Rooms attached.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines. Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

RIVERSIDE, Medium size Campaign Lever Watches, at Rs. 16-8, are unequalled by any nickel Silver cased Watch sold in India, however high the Price advertised. Address "G. A. CHARPIE & Co.," Agent. Bombay and Calcutta.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD STORES, WOOD, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Presidency, store yard, on the Esplanade, a quantity of old rafters, planks, old iron, cuttree-wood, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

Admeasuring about 7000 square yards at Chekulwady between Tardew Road and Grant Road Station, and near the new Trunk road from the said station to Falkland Road and admirably suited for building purposes.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises (and on the succeeding days) the undersigned will put up for sale (unless previously disposed of by private contract) the above Land in 11 pieces 650 square yards each. The Land fronts the west, and is open on all sides.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 3, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 bales coloured union cloth.
1 ,, coloured woollen cloth.
3 ,, grey dhoties.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
2 ,, white and coloured handkerchiefs.
4 cases coloured prints.
1 case white and grey socks and stockings, pants, &c.
1 ,, Charles Letts and Co., scribbling cloth bound, and special diaries for 1888 of different sizes with and without blotting.
A quantity of Grey T cloth, coloured cloth, Towels, Napkins, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plants, Stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th November, 1887, and following days at 1 p.m., on each day until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, &c. &c., being, partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of 5-ft. coiled iron keys, chains, wheels, scrap steel, scrap iron, timber scantlings, old fire bars, bevil bars, scoops, brake blocks, India rubber scraps, old corrugated sheets, leather hose pipes, packing cases, old rails, old furniture and miscellaneous other articles.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL OF THE NURBUDDA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., SITUATED AT BROACH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st Nov. 1887, at 4 p.m. at their rooms, No. 8, Hummum Street, Bombay.

The mill of the Nurbudda Spinning and Weaving Company, situated at Broach.

The mill contains, 10,616 spindles, 200 looms, 4 large boilers by W. and J. Yates, 1 small boiler, 1 large engine by Galloway, 1 small engine and 3 gins.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the company or to the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Kesowjee Jadowjee.

The above mill is erected on Fazendary ground on a monthly rent of Rs. 121.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 3, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Hai Cursetbai, widow of the late Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee, to sell by Public Auction on the Kalbdevie Road, close to the shop of Mr. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey, the whole of the stock in trade of the said deceased, consisting of blackwood and teakwood richly carved and plain household and office furniture, glassware, crockery, electro-plated ware, cutlery, table and hanging kerosine oil and argand lamps, Japanese screens, English folding chairs, flower vases, table ornaments, corner bags, albums, and a variety of fancy goods, too numerous to mention in detail.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

About 200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes. Also millsawn timber, suitable for many varieties of work.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF GREEN TEA.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Khoja Moholla, by order and in the godown of Mr. Tharia. bhoy Topun, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Raphael and Co.—

I G U No. 31—23 chests green tea.
,, ,, 33—26 ,, ,,
,, ,, 34—29 ,, ,,
,, ,, 35—21 ,, ,,
,, ,, 37—20 ,, ,,
,, ,, 73—16 ,, ,,
,, ,, 74—11 ,, ,,
,, ,, 75—10 ,, ,,
,, ,, 77— 2 ,, ,,
C C C ,, 1—20 ,, ,,
,, ,, 2—11 ,, ,,
,, ,, 3—21 ,, ,,
,, ,, 4— 9 ,, ,,
,, ,, 5— 7 ,, ,,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF HANDSOME CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. Goculdass Govindjee to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned carriages and horses.

1 handsome Victoria on C springs "Vis-a-Vis" with movable coach-box and front seat by J. Weitzer with pole loan shafts and lamps, there is no other carriage like this in Bombay.
1 handsome English basket park Phaeton with lamps.
1 handsome light Brougham with brake.
1 office shigram.
1 handsome Arab horse very fast.
1 ,, bay horse.
1 ,, Pegu pony going in saddle and harness.
3 sets single harness.

SALE OF SHIP'S STORES.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on board the Barque "Wallace" lying in the harbour.

A quantity of stores consisting of salt beef and pork, provisions, ropes, canvas, paints, oils, twines and all and every kind of ship's stores, also teak scantlings, boards and dunnage wood, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and the goods removed by next day.

SALE OF THE BARQUE "WALLACE."

On FRIDAY, the 11th inst. at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

The Barque "Wallace," 1,583 tons register, built at Windsor, Nova Scotia, December, 1882, together with her masts sails, yards) boats, anchors, &c., as she lies in Bombay harbour.

The vessel will be positively sold to the highest bidder, and orders to view can be had from the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NARRAYEN COTTON MILLS AT CHOWPATI.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators to sell by Public Auction of the premises of the Mill at Chowpati on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property of the Narayan cotton mills Limited, in Liquidation.

All that piece of part, situate at Chowpati, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216, and containing 5,442 square yards, be the same a little more or less, being a portion of the cert, or ply containing 5,990 square yards, but of which part has been taken up by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company and the Municipality, respectively, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Hari Keshavji, deceased, on or towards the south by the Chowpati Road, on or towards the west by the property of Yadowjee Krishnajee and Hari Keshavjee, and on or towards the east by the properties formerly of Nacoda, Rogay, Hassan Bibi, Pandurang Dadajee Ramjee Dadajee, Manakjee Bhimjee and Adumalli Sultanalli, and now belonging to the said Nacoda Rogay, Assan Bibi, Pandurang Dadajee, Manakjee Bhimjee, Adumalli Sultanalli, and part to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company and part to Government, which said land and premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 319 and now under Nos. together with the engines, boilers, machinery plant and tools in the said premises, and known as the Narayan Cotton Mills, Ld.

The above property is held under a lease, dated the 11th day of January, 1861, for a term of 99 years commencing from 1st February, 1861. The lease contains a covenant making it renewable for ever. The property is subject to a monthly rental of Rs. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES AND WORKS OF ART FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on Saturday, the 26th November at 2 p. m., available collection of Indian Curiosities and Works of Art, the property of a well-known antiquary consisting of handsomely carved Surat and Coomta sandalwood and ivory work boxes Vizagapatam work, stationery and jewel boxes, card baskets, glove boxes, writing desks and book stands, Porcupine quill stamp, jewel, glove and letter boxes bottle cases, card basket and pentray, beautifully worked, ivory figures and groups representing processions, haunch cart, carriage, boats and Hindoo gods and goddesses, Moradabad work metal jugs and hook a bottoms, real China and Japanese flower vases, tea and toilet services, and jugs, Agra and Jeypore table ornaments, Scind toilet boxes one idol of Buddha made of gold-silver copper-brass, &c., one copper idol of Ganpatty (very old) persian busts and figures, a few oilpaintings representing the birth of Budha, the inhabitats of Tanjor, Rajaram, King of Kolahpore and his father, the late Hon'bles Jugeonnath Sankersett and Morarjee Goculdass, Parsee lady, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 3, 1887.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

ALL the Government Stock quotations usually wired by Reuter come unaltered in Reuter's London telegram of last evening, which also makes Silver unchanged at 43 15-16d. per oz. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 107¾ *ex coupon*.

There was no further movement in wheat, nor in the Mincing Lane markets regarding which we have advices by wire.

The Cotton market was steady in Liverpool yesterday with the total sales again estimated at 12,000 bales; but the day's takings of Surats had decreased to 800 bales, the tone for these, however, being still steady. Spot quotations were unchanged in every item; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher from November to February, and 1-64d. up for February-March deliveries, while the new quotations for March-April, at 5 15-16d. is 1-64d. above that for the previous month.

At 9½ cents the spot price was unchanged in New York; but February Futures closed 8 points higher at 9·74, the quotation for March being 9·81 cents. As against the previous years, Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday, 42,000 bales were very light, and our usual figures for comparison are now as follows:—

	1887	1886	1885
Tuesday's Receipts	42,000	55,000	51 000
Three days' do	159 000	150 000	158,000
Since 1 Sept.	1,903,000	1,488,000	1,546,000

In our local market the tone though firm as to rates has been very quiet as to business. Dealers have been quoting Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher for most descriptions of new Cotton, and as the slight enquiry which is now felt from European buyers is at no higher rates than before, business has generally been out of the question. Amongst native dealers also few transactions are taking place there being comparatively few sellers, and those as a rule, asking extreme prices. The contracts for new Cotton reported comprise 200 bales of "Good" Broach for March at Rs. 222; 200 Good Khangaum for the same delivery, at Rs. 195; and 200 Dharwar for May, at Rs. 198 per candy. Bengals are quoted half a rupee higher all round but are not much wanted. The old Cotton taken for local consumption has consisted of only 100 bales Veraval, at Rs. 175-82 50 Wadwan, at Rs. 184; and 50 Darwar, at Rs. 183 per candy.

WHEAT is firm but with no buying of importance for export going on at present rates. These show no change from yesterday's either for old or new, except that Delhi No. 1 for April-May delivery is 9 pies dearer at Rs. 4.3.9 per cent, and red Delhi 6 pies higher at Rs. 4.1.0.

SEEDS. RAPESEED is quiet but steady at previous quotations. Linseed is dull and 3 to 6 pies lower for old seed. Contracts for April-May delivery of the new crop may also be made on easier terms, say at Rs. 5. 14.0 per cwt for small grain.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:

Cotton	bales	10,42
Wheat	cwt.	10,812
Linseed	,,	5,757
Rapeseed	,,	1,333
Gingelly	,,	3,517
Poppyseed	,,	770

FREIGHTS. The "Inchmornish" (s) has been rechartered and berthed for Dunkirk at 12s. 6d. per ton for this month's loading. Generally the market continues in the same dull state, and quotations for ready business are unaltered.

EXCHANGE opened with a quieter feeling, in sympathy probably with Calcutta, and symptoms of weakness were soon apparent, with a downward tendency in prices. The actual decline in ready quotations, however, is only 1-32d. in Credits, and perhaps a shade more in Bank demand bills; but there has been very little doing as usual, pending advices regarding Council allotments to-day. The reduced rate for Credits is only named for the mail, no better than 1s. 5d. being obtainable. Thereafter we quote:

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 4⅞ to 25 32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 4 23-32d. to ¾ ,,
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 427-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight...1s. 5d. ,,
Francs, 3 months' sight...1·79½d. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm at an advance of 3-16 on yesterday's closing rate for Fours, and in a firm and rather active market the price moved up another ¼ per cent., say to 99 1-16 for cash, at which we close, the quotation for this month's settling day being 98⅞. There is hardly anything doing in 4½ per cent. paper, which is nominal at 102½.

SHARES.—The market continues in the same quiet state with hardly any business speculative or otherwise, being reported. The tone, however, for most Mill shares is still steady when not strong, and we make no change in our quotations except in the case of Oriental which are Rs. 5 lower; and Manekji Petit which have receded Rs. 22½. Micellaneous concerns generally are neglected and quoted as before; but we have to note a decline of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 in Bombay Burmah shares of the first and second issues, repectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£ 100	£ all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	60,000		all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	118xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	4,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,875

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,170
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellasis Press Co.	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	14
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,200	1,200	Rs. 600	630
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	3,500	2,500	Rs. 20	1,150
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	50	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 5	77½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	42½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	500	500	Rs. 60	517½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	37½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	325
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	320	400	400	25	600
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	620

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to [illegible]

PRICE LIST O[illegible]CATION.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

GOLDNEY—October 23, at Mooltan, the wife of Major T H Goldney, 25th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
MATTHEWS—October 23, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of W Matthews, Superintendent N I Salt Revenue, of a son.
MORAN—October 23, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Moran, 6th B L I, of a son.
REBSCH—October 22, at Simla, the wife of Mr B A Rebsch, Forest Department, Oudh, of twin daughters.
WALKER—October 28, at Jubbulpore, the wife of J P Walker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIGGS—EWART—October 18 at Christ Church, Kasauli, by the Rev A Hildesley, H V Biggs, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, son of Colonel T Biggs, late R A, to Frances Kate, eldest daughter of Colonel C H Ewart, B S C.
GODDEN—JOHNSON—October 26, at Peshawar Church, by the Rev A Gilmour, Chaplain, Frederick Godden, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, youngest son of the late James Godden of Shirley, Southampton, to Mary Ann, third daughter of William Johnson of Soham, Cambridgeshire.
PALIN—LEVER—October 27, at St John's Church, Calcutta, Alfred George Palin, to Amelia, youngest daughter of W Lever, Esq, London.

DEATH.

TRAYNOR—October 28, at Lahore, Sarah Traynor, daughter of W Traynor, Permanent Way Inspector, Hooghli, aged 23 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1887.

THE recent promotions in the Education Department have been so fully discussed that we should hesitate to add another word to the discussion were it not that although much feeling and much strong language have been imported into it the elements in the question which are not of a personal character—and these are obviously the elements of abiding importance—have been very inadequately dealt with. It will be a revelation to some contributors to the controversy to hear that there are aspects of it which can be dealt with without impeaching the integrity of the Government or without instituting invidious comparisons between individuals and classes in its service. Very little excitement, we admit, is to be got out of the question by regarding it from that point of view, but the "quiet and reasonable" people whom Mr. Matthew Arnold has properly constituted a court of appeal in most human causes will not for that reason be the less interested in it. We take it that there is no need to premise that the dispensation of patronage in the Department is a matter of considerable difficulty. The recent discussion proves that and though the Government, in our view, have not done the most that they might have done to avoid dissatisfaction with their judgment, they are entitled to claim that whatever appointment they might have made some one would have been disappointed. The causes of this are to be found partly in difficulties inherent in the system with which they have to deal, and partly in the facilities which some of the aggrieved ones have possessed themselves of for giving voice in what should be seats of judgment to personal disappointments and animosities. Obviously the latter is the less important cause, and for that reason attention should mainly be directed to the rules and regulations under which the Government act. A presentation of the *ipsissima verba* of these may tend to allay feeling by making the rights and relations of the various parties to the discussion somewhat clearer than they appear to be at present. We shall not put the question in too elementary a way if we explain, what any one may learn at a glance from the "Quarterly Civil List," that the Education Department consists in its higher, or graded service, of a Director of Public Instruction and eighteen officers whose appointments are distributed in four grades, each of which rises in five years from a minimum to a maximum of salary. There are 7 fourth grade appointments rising from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750; 5 third grade from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1000, 4 second grade which rise from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250; and finally 2 first grade, which begin with Rs. 1,250 and end with Rs. 1,500. Now it must be obvious that promotion in a Department thus arranged must be either from grade to grade on the principle of seniority, or it must be by seniority, or by a judicious combination of the two principles. As a matter of fact the system in operation is a compromise between promotion by seniority and promotion by selection. Promotion from the fourth to the third grade has since 1874 been by seniority; in the two upper grades it has been by selection. The letter in which the Government announced their decision thus to regulate promotion in the Department is distinct and decisive, and important enough to be quoted:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council," it states, "has thought it desirable to state for the information of the officers concerned the principles on which, until further notice, he has decided to regulate this kind of promotion. (1) The members of the two first grades will, as a rule, be selected from the lower grades; but the Government reserves to itself full power, in case of necessity, to look elsewhere for suitable officers. (2) Members of the 4th grade will be promoted to the 3rd grade by seniority, whether performing the duty of Inspector or Professor, except in case of special disqualification." The question of primary importance to the present controversy is whether the recent appointments have been made in violation of these rules. We may forget the passionate denunciations which have found their way into print, and confine our attention to this simple question. As regards the second of the two rules, then, we believe that not only has it never been violated, but that no one has complained of the way in which it has been applied. No one has ever passed into the third grade without having passed through every stage of the fourth. There is one respect in which the third grade even, whatever else they may have to complain of, must admit that the lines have fallen unto them in pleasant places. All five of them are in the enjoyment of the maximum pay of their grade, Rs. 1,000 a month, and each of them has been fortunate enough to obtain it within the minimum possible period. The explanation of this satisfactory state of things is that the senior members of the fourth grade are frequently "acting" in the third, and that this tends to abridge the period of service necessary to entitle to the maximum; but whatever the explanation may be it certainly proves that there is no reason for a cry of block in promotion, or for comparisons with the stagnation which existed in the Telegraph Department. It is true that there is a rule securing promotion to all who enter the service sooner or later to the salary of Rs. 1,000; but that is in the nature of a voluntary and spontaneous concession by the Government of Bombay, over and above the usual conditions of the agreement with the Educational Officers, and over and above what is conceded in the other Indian educational services. So far from there having been any block in promotion such as occurred in the Telegraph Department the members of the third grade of the Educational Department have been exceptionally lucky, and the average salaries enjoyed by these gentlemen relatively to their length of service bear no unfavourable comparison with those attained by members of the Civil Service.

It is possible, however, to do injustice even to fortunate men, and if the Government have done a wrong to the officials in the third grade, although "a world of vile ill-favoured faults looks handsome with three hundred pounds a year" they cannot plead in extenuation that the officials in the disappointed class are each drawing a thousand rupees a month. How far then have they acted in accordance with the rule which we have quoted above as a condition of service? They might have made the rule different from what it is, and thus have avoided some of the causes of complaint which have arisen. We can for instance see that an advantage might have been gained if the Principalship of Elphinstone College had been attached to the higher grades. This would have obviated the inconvenience and disappointment that have been caused by conferring that appointment for eighteen months on a very deserving Professor, and retaining him in the third grade. And so far there would have been an advantage in such a provision. But it is questionable if its advantages would not have been outweighed by the inconveniences necessarily attaching to mechanical distributions of patronage. We can at least conceive an occasion arising when the Government might in the public interest desire to reward an eminent Professor, or the Principal of a smaller college, or an Inspector doing valuable service in one of the Educational divisions. It would be difficult to devise anything in the way of an automatic arrangement which would meet the varied necessities of every case; and we cannot on the whole dispute the policy of a scheme which while assuring a steady advancement by rule in the lower grades leaves the distribution of the higher grades to Government, to be made according to their own judgment as to the interests of the service and the claims of their servants. If they are not fit to be trusted with this they are not fit to be trusted with any serious function of Government. They have freely exercised their discretion, the pendulum of patronage swinging now in the direction of the Professoriate, and now of the Inspectorate. The appointments which come into operation next week divide the first grade appointments between the two branches of the service. But there is on record a brief period during which both these appointments were held by Inspectors, to the exclusion of College Principals, as on the other hand again for the last four years College Principals have held them both, a gentleman of that cloth having been appointed to succeed an Inspector in the grade, notwithstanding that another already held the second appointment. There is, indeed, small ground for the allegation that the Government have shown partiality to either side, though we do not hold that to be a sufficient reason for hoping that they will ever escape the reproaches of both sides. A survey of the record will show that they exercised their power of selection with nothing like a constant bias—if bias is the word—in either direction. Thus during the last few years Government have selected a Professor, with claims mainly of professorial distinction, for the second grade, at the same time leaving a Principal in the third grade; they have appointed an Inspector of only ten years standing to the second grade, on account, it is believed, of specially valuable work in his districts. This they have done, it is presumed, according to an honest—probably on occasion a mistaken—view of the exigencies of the service and the merits of their servants. Their freedom of selection, however, is conditioned by rules which recommend themselves on practicable and equitable grounds. The Government of India have given them one guiding principle in the following rule:—"What is required is to establish two parallel and as a rule distinct educational careers, one for the Tutorial branch of the service in which of course Professors would be included, and the other for Inspectors—each branch beginning and ending with appointments of equal value, so as to obviate the necessity of frequent interchanges from one line to another on promotion, without however absolutely prohibiting the transfer of any one who may have shown aptitude for the other branch." Accordingly in normal circumstances one 1st grade is held by an Inspector and one by a Principal or Professor. The other general principle is that as a rule the Tutorial side holds three out of five appointments, leaving two for the Inspectors. Now if these rules, and the circumstances under which they have been applied during the last few years be taken into account, it will be seen that no question of supersession arises. At the present moment the Tutorial branch has both first grade appointments, contrary to the general rule prescribed by the Government of India, and the Inspectors would have had reason to complain if the present monopoly had been perpetuated. As no endeavour that need be taken into account has been made to question the wisdom of their appointment to the first grade it would be superfluous to defend it. We have not been able to take the same view of the appointment in the second grade, and the public, we believe, while recognizing Mr. Jacob's claim to a consideration as generous as it was in the power of the Government to give, see an inconvenience and something of an injustice in the addition that has been made to Mr. Hathornthwaite's responsibility and labour without any addition to his status or pay. However it will be seen that the Government, even in that part of the business which may be deemed questionable, have not acted *ultra vires*. The rules under which they have proceeded may not be perfect, but they have been adhered to, and it is by no means easy to show in what they can be improved.

A FEW months ago we drew attention to two features of Indian Jail Administration which to minds unbiassed by official traditions must seem open to serious objection. One was the practice of allowing large numbers of convicts to sleep in barracks in association, without adequate supervision; the other was the system of employing convicts as gaol officers, that is, placing them in authority over other convicts. It is disappointing to find that the Government of India, in their Resolution reviewing the Jail Reports of all Provinces for 1886, have not dealt with these blots on the Indian Prison System. The first matter is not touched on at all, and the second has been treated in a very inconclusive fashion. The nearest approach to any notice of the objectionable practice of convicts sleeping in association is the following remark on the cellular or separate system, in that part of the review which treats of the appointment of convict officers. Government there say "It is impossible both on sanitary and financial grounds, even if it were on other grounds desirable, to adopt the cellular system in India." The financial difficulty is intelligible, but the dictum boldly laid down that the adoption of the cellular system is impossible on sanitary grounds is an assumption of a fact by no means established. Twenty lines further on it is announced that the Governor-

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 1.

The disaffected Chiefs, Dinizulu and Undabuko, refusing to meet Sir Arthur Havelock, the troops consisting of Dragoons and Artillery have started for the place where Dinizulu has ensconced himself.

It is expected that there will be some fighting before matters are settled.

THE BOARD OF WORKS AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The reply of the Board of Works to the deputation from the unemployed has been communicated; therein the Board, while expressing their regret at the unfortunate position in which those out of employ are situated, find themselves unable to provide work for them.

TERRIFIC STORM ON THE WEST COAST.

A terrific storm burst over Ireland and the West Coast of England yesterday morning.

The shores were strewn with wreckage from vessels that have perished in the tempest.

Much damage has also been done further inland.

THE CASS CASE.

Police Constable Endacott has been acquitted.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 2.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, with the English Mails of 21st October, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m., last night.

SERIOUS CASE OF DACOITY AT JHANSI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

A very serious case of dacoity, with murder occurred, on Monday night, at a place seven miles from Jhansi. One man is roported to have been murdered out right, and six others to be more or less severely wounded.

The dacoits made good their escape, with loot to the amount of a thousand rupees.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.

Sir A. L. Cappel, Director-General of Telegraphs, after leaving Simla, visits the Punjab, Quetta, Karachi, and Bombay officially.

He goes home in March.

A PARSEE DIGNITARY AT INDORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Nov. 2.

On the invitation of the Parsee community, Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dustur Hoshangjee, in company with Dustoors Pestonji and Bomanji, visited Indore on the 31st. The whole community received them at the station, and accompanied them to Mr. Hormusji Manockji Bhumgara's house, where they put up, and the next day there were great rejoicings, and the Dustoor Saheb was presented with a shawl and address; and a dinner was given at which he proposed the toasts of the British Raj and Her Majesty's health, both of which were received with great enthusiasm. The Dustoor Saheb left for Ajmere the same night. All the Parsees were present at the station to wish him good-bye.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 1.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Australia which left Bombay on the 14th October, arrived here to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, outward bound for Bombay left here last evening.

ADEN, Nov. 2.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Poseidon from Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 2.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

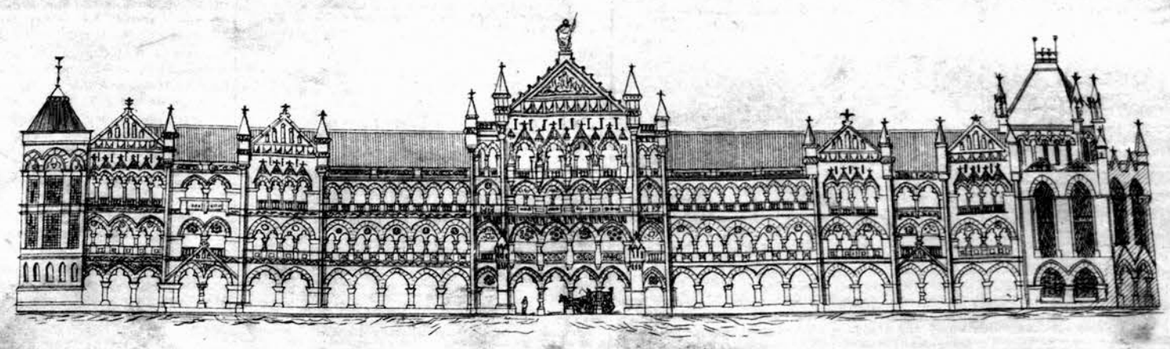
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. "	72
3 per cent. Consols for account	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107¼ ex Coupon
Bar Silver	43 15-16

THE electric light has been introduced into the East Indian Railway collieries at Giridhi by the Manager Mr. Walter Saise, M.I.C.E., F.G.S., and marks the opening of a new era in Indian mining. The machine used is a 30 lamp dynamo, worked by a two-and-a-half horse-power vertical engine, which is supplied by steam from the pit-winding engine boilers, so that the cost of working is practically *nil*. The lamps are of the usual incandescent form, with carbon filaments in hermetically sealed vacuum globes which give a brilliant, steady light. The miners are said to be delighted with the innovation, and go to their work with greater confidence than before.

THE police in the Siruma taluka of the Nassick district have got into a difficulty. Some days ago a theft was committed at the village of Musalgaum and the police arrested a man in connection with it. The accused, however, died while in the custody of the Police, and, it is alleged, from the effects of the maltreatment he was subjected to at their hands. Mr. Henderson, the District Superintendent of Police, Nassick, proceeded to the spot and, after making enquiries into the case, he suspended from duty the Chief Constable of the Taluka, Mr. Venaik Balcrishna Phalgoone, and the subordinates who were engaged in investigating the case. He has also given sanction for their prosecution. The Chief Constable contends that the man died from cholera, while in his custody.

As recently notified, the Delhi Municipality acting in connexion with the Countess of Dufferin's fund, has undertaken to maintain a lady doctor at the local dispensary. The salary attached to the post will be Rs. 300 a month with liberty to practise. A lady doctor is now wanted for the appointment.

THE long-delayed Dehra Dun Railway shows signs of revival. The Association, formed for floating a project to continue, on the standard gauge, the Hurdwar Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, by Dehra, to the foot of the Mussoorie Hills at Rajpore, has been for some years trying to persuade the Government of the soundness of the scheme, but with apparently small success. The Association's original estimate was Rs. 70,000 a mile without, and Rs. 80,000 a mile with rolling-stock. The advisers of the North-West Government thought a lakh would be a safer figure to assume, and Mr. Molesworth agreed with this. But Mr. Molesworth has come down a little—to Rs. 84,000,—and the Association gone up a little—to Rs. 81,000; while Government has had an independent estimate prepared by one of the Railway Engineers, who, by introducing certain modifications, has brought it down to some Rs. 79,000, apparently without rolling-stock. The Association now accept Mr. Molesworth's modification of this, or Rs. 84,000 a mile; but there is still a considerable difference of opinion in regard to the cost of working expenses, and the Association is very indignant with Mr. Molesworth because he will not come down sufficiently in this respect.



THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

TO-DAY we present our readers with a sketch of the Cathedral High School building, which, with the additions shown in the sketch, it is proposed to convert into offices for the Bombay Municipality. Sir Henry Morland is the proposer of the present scheme—a scheme which, he urges, has everything to recommend it, and which, in view of the desirability of the new offices being ready at an early date, is strongly recommended for approval. In support of his scheme Sir Henry has addressed a letter to the members of the Corporation in which he states that so long a period has elapsed since the decision to build the Municipal offices was arrived at, and so many vicissitudes in the matter of site, cost, &c., has it gone through without any definite progress resulting, that he has no hesitation in introducing his present proposal, which he does with the fullest details and after exhaustive consideration of all the *pros* and *cons*. The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, reviewing past negotiations, says:—

On the 13th June last, the Acting Municipal Commissioner was authorized, by resolution of the Corporation, to call on Mr. Chisholm to prepare a fresh design and to incur whatever charges might be necessary in that behalf; and further, was requested to communicate to Government the decision arrived by the Corporation. This latter the Commissioner has done, and he has been informed, in reply, that until it is "in possession of the Report of the City Extension Committee and of the views of the Municipality as to any suggestions that may be made by the Committee, Government is unable to move further in the question of the proposed site, and that, in order to avoid giving unnecessary trouble, will prefer not to offer any opinion upon the style of architecture to be adopted. Thus the whole question at present in a state of uncertainty, and unless some definite course is now taken, the matter may remain in suspense for an indefinite period." I am also aware that many members of the Corporation, besides having strong objections on account of the non-central position, entertain grave doubts that the amount which it has been decided to expend upon new offices may be greatly exceeded at the site opposite the Sailors' Home; and I am advised that it is absolutely impossible to provide a building with suitable architectural pretensions, containing the accommodation specified as required for our new offices, for a sum of 5 (five) lakhs of rupees.

It has recently been brought to public knowledge that the managers of the Cathedral School, owing to the noisy character of that part of the town from its incessant tramway traffic, have made representations as to the unsuitability of the site for purposes of tuition and study. The site occupied by these schools, it will be remembered, was originally intended for the Municipal offices and hall, and its central position, ease of access and adaptability, are urged by Sir Henry Morland as reasons why the members of the Corporation should adopt it. The scheme which is proposed is simple, economical, and Sir Henry has "the best reason to believe that if the Corporation see fit to ask Government to grant them the site and adjacent ground, the request will be complied with, the ground being granted at the same reduced rate as that fixed for the alternative sites at Bori Bunder and opposite the Sailors' Home."

Drawings, from which our sketch is copied, have been prepared, showing how, in the event of the scheme being adopted, the extensions and adaptations will be made. The existing High School building will be utilised, in fact will undergo practically no alteration; for beyond the removal of the extreme pinnacle at the north-west end it is not proposed to interfere with the present structure. From this end the new masonry will rise and extend over the adjacent ground to within a few feet of the John Connon School. It is claimed that the existing building, with the proposed extension, will provide suitable accommodation for all departments of the Municipality, with the committee rooms and clerk's office on the ground floor. The existing rooms, it is proposed to use as store rooms, town duty and ward offices, access to which is, as should be the case, remarkably direct and simple. The present staircase might, if deemed desirable, be removed and the space otherwise utilised. The entrance will be removed and in the centre of the new building, the main front of which will face the Esplanade Road, a handsome carriage porch is shown communicating immediately with all offices on the ground floor, and by two spacious stone staircases with the storeys above. On the second floor is a Town Hall, measuring in all 9,503 square feet and providing accommodation for 4,224 persons. The projected buildings will provide 3,966 square yards, 224 square yards more than required by the Municipal authorities.

The space, as proposed, will be distributed as follows:—

Ground floor.—One store room, 20ft. by 25; one town duty office, 20 by 25; one ward office, 20½ by 25; one Assessors' office, 20 by 25½; one Assessors' clerks', 20 by 25; two Assessors' clerks', 20 by 25; two Assessors' clerks', 30 by 25; one Assistant Assessor's, 25 by 25; three general record rooms, 25 by 25; one general record room, 20 by 25; and one 20½ by 99; two committee rooms, 40 by 20; one clerk to Corporation, 19½ by 37; one clerk's, 19½ by 37; and two committee's retiring room, 10 by 10.

First floor.—One Health Officer's laboratory, 20ft. 4½ by 25½; three Health Officer's rooms, 25½ by 25½; one, 25ft. 4½ by 25ft. 4½ and one, 20½ by 25½; one drainage department office, 30½ by 25½; one 20 ft. 1½ by 25½; two 10½ by 25½; and one 20½ by 25½; Municipal hall 80½ by 40½; one Controllers' clerks' office, 20½, by 25½; and two 20 ft. 10½ by 25½.

Second floor.—One Controllers' clerks' office, 21 ft. 4½ by 26½; one 20½ by 26½ and one 21 ft. 4½ by 26½; Executive Engineer's office, 21 ft. 4½ by 26½; Deputy Engineer's office, 20½ by 26½; Resident Engineer's office, 21 ft. 4½ by 26½; office for roads and buildings, one, 30½ by 26 ft.; one, 30½ by 26; and one, 21 by 26; Assistant Engineer's office, 25½ by 26; water works office, 25½ by 25½; two 25½ by 26; one 20½ by 26; one extra room, 26 by 21½.

Third floor.—(Above entrance hall only) Municipal Commissioner's office, 41½ by 24; office for two assistants, 29½ by 24; retiring room, 12 by 24; Municipal Commissioner's clerks' office, 41½ by 32½.

The Town Hall will, when completed, accommodate a larger number of persons than any other public building in Bombay. The floor of the hall will measure 3,260 square feet, and accommodate 1,450 people; the galleries, approached from the second floor, will contain 1,120 square feet, and accommodate 500 persons; side verandahs, 1,600 square feet, 700 persons; rear verandah, 1,174 square feet, 524 persons; terraced roof over porch, 371 square feet, 380 persons; terraced roof over side and east verandahs, 1,477 square feet, 670 persons; a total of 9,503 square feet, for 4,224 persons.

In the extension of the existing building the present architectural style would be closely followed. The cost of extension and adaptation is estimated at four lakhs, making together with the purchase money for the schools and site a total of six lakhs, an amount which, on the 31st March next, the balance in hand of the building fund will equal. The proposed site has many important features to recommend it—economy, efficiency, and geographical position as regards the business centres of both the Fort, the native town, as well as its healthy and airy situation, being exposed as it would be to every wind that blows except that from the easterly.

Though rough sketches only have been prepared, they are sufficient to demonstrate how advantageously the High School and adjacent site may be utilised. As seems absolutely necessary in Indian structures, great wealth of detail is foreshadowed; but the outlines of the proposed fabric are bold and majestic, and should the plan be carried into execution, the city would possess Municipal buildings which, neither in utility or beauty, would be excelled by any of the magnificent structures of which Bombay has just reason to be proud.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 1st of January of this year you were good enough to publish a letter in which I appealed to members of the National Association and to all others interested in its work "to join me in making some special effort to commemorate her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Jubilee, and at the same time to benefit those Indian women in whose welfare the Queen takes so great and personal an interest."

It is unnecessary for me to repeat the arrangements made to carry out this suggestion; but now that the collection is closed, I shall be glad if you will allow me, through the columns of your paper, to inform those who interested themselves in the matter, of the success of the effort made, and to give a few particulars with regard to the sums collected. On the 15th of October, on which day we were obliged to close the list of "Jubilee" subscriptions and donations, we had received Rs. 4,78,465 in India, and £1,770 in England. Our Jubilee collection therefore exceeds five lakhs. Of this sum 3½ lakhs were received in large donations, the remainder being the aggregate of smaller subscriptions on cards. Most of the Branches of the Association took an active part in this collection, and Rs. 75,925 has been paid over to them according to the rules laid down in my letter of the 1st of January.

To all donors of large sums and to the collectors of smaller ones I have sent receipts, and I have therefore, in some way, been able to acknowledge their kindness, and to express my appreciation of their generosity. I have, however, still to thank the tens of thousands of persons whose subscriptions, ranging from one anna to Rs. 100, have so greatly swelled this Jubilee collection, and whose gifts, appearing on other people's cards, have as yet received no personal recognition. I take this opportunity of doing so most heartily.

The list of donors and collectors is now being prepared for transmission to the Queen-Empress, and the same list with the address forwarded to her Majesty, will, for the information of subscribers, be published in the report of the National Association in January 1888. And here I must add that, although this letter refers only to the "Jubilee collection," and to the money which has actually passed through my hands, it would be incomplete did it not contain at least a passing allusion to the well-directed efforts and to the large sums which are being spent in various parts of India upon Female Hospitals and other works in connection with the National Association, and in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee. Her Majesty's attention will be drawn to these and detailed accounts of them will also appear in the annual report.

The system of collection by cards inaugurated on this occasion has certainly been successful. It has proved that vast numbers of persons are interesting themselves in the work of the Association, and it has shown that by a very simple organization, a lakh and a half can be collected in small sums such as thousands of persons are both able and willing to give. I hope therefore to continue it for the benefit of the Central Fund, though I cannot after this year undertake to receive money for the Branches.

The Central Committee have now been enabled to invest the five lakhs which they were anxious to lay by as an Endowment Fund. The Branches are likewise endeavouring to invest money so as to ensure the continuity of the work of the National Association. We trust, therefore, that, although the next year affords no special occasion for liberality the progress already made in carrying out the objects of the Association, and the assurance of stability given to it by the possession of a certain though a comparatively small income, will encourage all who are interested in the welfare of the women of India to make still further efforts on their behalf, and to give us the means of more quickly relieving their sufferings, and of supplying them with the medical aid which they so greatly need.—I am, &c.,

HARRIOT DUFFERIN,
Lady President,
National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, Oct. 25.

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & Co. (late BYWATER, PERRY & Co.) are agents for Residents abroad, Missionaries, Chaplains, &c., in every part of the world. Goods and Outfits supplied at Wholesale prices. Shipping passages arranged. Banking in all its branches. Full desirability Catalogue post free. Offices:—79 Queen Victoria Street, London. 3,000 References.

THE GOVERNMENT ABKARI POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of regret that the recent despatch of the Government of India on the Abkari Administration, which was presented to the House of Commons on the 2nd August last, has not attracted that adequate attention which its contents deserve. As in other matters affecting the revenue, so in this, there is a conflict of opinion. The Temperance Congress has no doubt pushed its accusation too far by laying at the door of the Indian Government the whole charge of the alleged increase of consumption of spirits among the Indian population. So far the Government of India has been able to give a pretty satisfactory reply. It was virtually put on its defence by the action of the leaders of the Congress, as represented by Mr. Samuel Smith in the House of Commons. And it had no recourse but to submit to the Secretary of State all available information with regard to the increase of the excise revenue and the "policy" pursued by the various provincial governments in matters Abkari. The defence, however, seems to be in a measure vitiated by the rather too excessive zeal with which it has been urged. As a result, the despatch contains what may be called an admixture of truths and half truths. Nay, when coming to particulars, as for instance, when dealing with so-called facts and figures of the Abkari arrangements pursued by the Bombay Government, the despatch gives expression to statements which are far from the truth. In short, the document is not free from inaccurate and even misleading statements, and so far, it invites criticism.

As regards the principle in the abstract laid down by the Supreme Government, there can be no difference of opinion. It may be readily admitted that in the true interest of society it is essential for an enlightened State that the manufacture and consumption of liquor should be regulated. It may be taken as an undisputable proposition "that liquor should be taxed and consumption restricted as far as it is possible to do so without imposing positive hardships upon the people and driving them to illicit manufacture." The point on which the Government and the people differ is as to the *practical* working of this principle by the various provincial administrations. The burden of the popular grievance on all sides on Abkari regulations is this and this only; that the regulations *have* imposed "positive hardships" on producers and consumers of spirits; that if there be much of illicit distillation, as is not infrequently alleged by Abkari officials, they have themselves to thank for that condition of affairs; that much consumption of those deleterious foreign spirits, known as "fire-water," would be checked were the Abkari policy of the different local administrations less harsh than it actually is; that a great deal of the injury to health now caused by the use of adulterated country spirits, which the baneful system of farming has introduced all over the country, would be diminished; and, lastly, that the present vexation and inconvenience engendered by the spirit in which the Abkari policy is being relentlessly carried out would vanish. Harsh and even oppressive regulations are at the root of the evil. They stimulate illicit distillation, encourage free adulteration, and demoralise consumers. Thus the regulations defeat the very object which it is sought to check. It cannot be otherwise. Reforms—financial, political and social—by strong coercive or prohibitive measures or both, never have succeeded in any part of the civilised world, and never will succeed. And it would be an official miracle if the repressive policy, unrelentingly adopted by the Abkari authorities here, could prevent illicit manufacture of spirits. We particularly refer to Bombay, because if in any province of the Empire there continue the loudest and most bitter complaints against the operation of the Abkari regulations it is in this Presidency. Thus, the statement of the Government of India provokes two pertinent queries. Firstly, whether toddy and country spirits have been so taxed as to entail *no* positive hardships on those concerned, and, secondly, whether revenue has increased with a "smaller consumption of liquor." In dealing with the report of the Bombay Government on these matters the Government of India has laid itself open to the charge of making certain statements, the absolute accuracy of which it will be my duty to examine directly. It is evident that it has been misled by the tenor of some of the extracts and the statistics quoted in support of its "successful" policy by the Bombay Government.

Meanwhile, I would refer to the other general statements mentioned in the despatch. In the fourth paragraph the Government of India proceeds to observe that it is an error on the part of the Temperance Congress to suppose that it is situated "in the midst of an abstemious population." Had the observation been not fortified by certain quotations it might have passed unnoticed. But in its eagerness to strengthen its case, the Government has pushed the proposition to a point which provokes controversy. It goes on to remark that "the facilities of drinking were very much greater," under the Mahomedan administration "than have ever since existed!" There is very little evidence to support this remark. In fact, the statement is almost uncorroborated, and so far, it is on a par with that other statement not unfrequently paraded by official apologists regarding the lightness of the taxation under British rule as compared with that under Mahomedan rule. We are familiar with the statement, bandied in season and out of season, that the taxation in the time of Aurungzebe was very oppressive. Figures have been adduced to show that that Emperor, during the more prosperous period of his rule, raised a revenue equal to, if not larger than, the revenue now raised in British India, and that from a population only one-third of that at present existing. But no convincing proof has been as yet submitted in verification of that assertion. And there is not a tittle of unimpeachable evidence in the despatch to justify the Government in believing in the existence of those increased "facilities" for drinking alleged to have prevailed during the time of the Moguls. Neither do the quotations from Dr. Rajendralal Mitra and Dr. Wilson help us in arriving at the truth. The only interest their disquisitions possess is "antiquarian." Neither has denied the prevalence of spirit-drinking in India from times immemorial. It would as much help the controversy of the modern drink revenue in Great Britain were the board of Ireland Revenue to reply to the United Kingdom Alliance and the Exeter Hall philanthropists that the subjects of Caractacus and Boadicea drank as much mead as the modern British beefeaters quaff their ale or swallow their whiskey, and that Brittania Prima, at the time of its conquest by the legions of Cæsar, possessed in its soil abundant natural "material for distillation of spirits." It would have done useful service to the inditer of the State despatch had he first cared to dive into Samuelson's History of Drink. For, he might have found there ample materials to acquaint him with the fact of almost all nations of the earth from times, the most ancient, finding "materials" in their respective countries to distil spirits. India is no exception. But such an "antiquarian" statement is no reply to the charge brought by the Temperance Congress that the habit or vice of drinking ardent spirits has steadily increased since the advent of the British in India. We shall bring indisputable testimony to prove that the charge is a correct one, and that it is "British interests" that have been answerable for the sin of increased drinking. It would be cumbering these columns to cite the severe remarks of Dr. Baer on British interests and British policy. But it would not be amiss to refer to the observations made by Mr. C. J. Forbes in his book on British Burmah. It is observed that the elders of that country "tell with sorrow the common tale that *English spirits and opium* are gradually destroying, in the rising generation, their native good qualities." And so impartial a writer as Mr. Ludlow observed the same thing in reference to British India. And Dr. Baer observes that the Australians and Maoris have withered away before the British Colonists, and no small part of the lamentable destruction is due to British spirits. Neither do the extracts from Gladwin's translation of the Ayeenakbary and Grant's analysis of the finances of Bengal and the minutes of Mr. Shore, and the rambling remarks of "a Lieutenant Hamilton" copiously quoted in the despatch, help us in forming a correct estimate of the state of the drink revenue in the whole of India, or the habits of drinking among the entire population of Hindustan under the Mahomedan administration. Similarly uncorroborative is the statement urged in the fifth paragraph, touching the laxity alleged to have prevailed in the territories of native chiefs with regard to the manufacture of and traffic in spirits. The passage is worth transcribing. "We have at the present day ample evidence on this very point in the conflict between the British and native excise systems wherever British and native territory meet. These are the only points where the British system breaks down, because the restrictions imposed upon manufacture and consumption on the British side of such frontiers are not met by equivalent restrictions on the other side. One of the main difficulties which the excise authorities have to meet is that of excluding from British territory the more lightly taxed and more easily obtained spirit available in Native States, and the British Government have, in many cases, (mainly in Bombay) bought up the excise rights of Native States in order that, by imposing on the people of Native States the same restrictions to which those dwelling in British territory are subject, they may maintain the restrictive system on which the British Excise Administration is founded." This is indeed a most adroit way of supporting a rapacious excise policy! To turn round on the Native States and accuse them of the financial offence of *lightly* taxing spirits manufactured in their respective dominions is indeed the very acme of British financial sophistry, worthy of the Government of India alone. Because the harsh and oppressive restrictions which the local Governments have injuriously imposed on their subjects for the regulation of the drink traffic *did not prevail* in Native States bordering on British territories in India, it was imperative to coerce them into assimilating their excise system to that of the British, is an argument worthy of Anglo-Indian administrators. Because the British excise authorities were pointed out the mild and beneficent regulations prevailing in native territories as a contrast to their own stringent and burdensome regulations, which have enabled them to squeeze out the maximum of revenue, it was necessary to bring pressure on the Native States to impose on the people "the same restrictions" to which those dwelling in British territories are subject!" That is indeed a remarkable way of illustrating the "successful" character of the excise system of the local Governments. Where existed one wrong, our British administrators have [illegible]ro, and have gloried in the deed that the t[illegible] according to a certain algebraical axiom [illegible]ade one right! It is easy to understand [illegible] policy of coercion. If the British have been able to raise an opium revenue of 6 millions sterling from the Heathen Chinee at the point of the bayonet, why should they be backward to bring more grist to the Imperial excise mill by pressing on the Native States their beautiful excise system at the point of the bayonet also? It may be an interesting problem to solve whether Germany could dictate to Russia or Russia to Germany if either country felt the difficulty of raising large revenue from vodka or beer, by their respective excise policies. Again, the British have set up monopolies in India with regard to the drink revenue. And it may be interesting to inquire whether monopolies are at all advantageous? If they are, as the excise system knows, then on what principles were monopolies condemned when carried on by the ill-starred Theebaw? Was not the Burmese war of 1885 ostensibly declared on the ground of the existence of monopolies "harrassing" to "British interests?" Are the Abkari monopolies less harrassing to British Indian subjects? Verily, "British interests" seem to have a double meaning. They are favourable or prejudicial as the parties to be treated or opposed are strong or weak. In the case of the excise policy under discussion these precious British interests were supposed to be clashing. And it was therefore needful to coerce the ever loyal and ever willing feudatories to cast aside the true interests and happiness of their own subjects, and adopt the policy of their superior lords, and masters of seventy-thousand bayonets. What a refined example of ethics in the practical polity of the Government of India! It seems that the Government of India have not stinted themselves for want of authoritative quotations in the despatch under review. Like the defendant in a criminal prosecution it has furbished up every scrap of evidence to rebut the charge brought against it. Under the circumstances it is curious why it has withheld appending the lengthy correspondence that passed between it and the Natives while negociating the excise treaty. Did the feudatories make no remonstrance? Did they enter no protests? Did they execute the treaty with "a light heart" or how? The public is entirely in the dark as to "the other side of the shield." When Parliament is presented with papers regarding the proceedings of the Government of India in relation to Central Asian affairs, a Russian blue-book inevitably follows. And the impartial public is thus enabled to read between the lines the statements alleged on either side, and draw their own inferences. In the absence of any information regarding this excise treaty from the side of the native feudatories it is not possible to implicitly put faith in the statements urged in the fifth paragraph of the despatch. Would it be "prejudicial to British interests" to give publicity to the correspondence? Let Mr. Samuel Smith and the Temperance Societies move for a return of it next Sessions.—Yours, &c.,

D. E. W.

A BULLOCK'S WAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Friday last, though suffering from a galled neck I was yoked to a cart and driven about the town by my owner, who, notwitstanding my groans and moans kept me to my task. I could not but think that a change had come over our paternal Government, for those whose duty it was to see that I was not cruelly used, callously looked upon my sufferings without lifting a finger on my behalf. My sufferings had become well-nigh insupportable, and I was about to indulge in language the reverse of refined, had I, like Balaam's Ass, the gift of speech, when a police sepoy took compassion upon me and relieved me from the agony I was in. Need I say I was grateful to the police sepoy, and that I thought my master would be made to feel with the Mahableshwar Dak Proprietors, the wrath of Lord Reay, our kind-hearted Governor? My master was taken before the Magistrate on Saturday morning last, and I was made to put in an appearance at the Court. I was examined by a police officer who saw my sore and wounded neck. I thought I noticed compassion in his eyes. He left me and went into the Court. How I chuckled when I thought of what was in store for my master, for I believed that the report of my wound would have induced the Magistrate to mete out to him a punishment that would have deterred him from again using me in the cruel manner he had done. Some time intervened and then my master made his appearance with a smile of triumph upon his face, which plainly indicated to me what was in store for me in the future. I enquired and ascertained that my kind-hearted protector, confused by the Magistrate's inquiries had made contradictory statements as to the reasons which induced him to interfere on my behalf, and so the learned Magistrate permitted my cruel master to go unpunished. I believe it was admitted that I had been yoked to a cart which was loaded, and that at that time I had a sore on my neck. That, however, was not deemed sufficient proof of the cruel treatment I had received.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay Nov. 1. BULLOCK.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE Imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

"PRECIPITATE REFORMERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that my letter of Oct. 28th has provoked some one of the Reform party to an ebullition of anger that finds vent in the letter appearing in the *Bombay Gazette* of Nov. 1st under the signature of "Excelsior."

The letter begins with the gratuitous advice that I should not have "rushed into print while the England-returned gentleman's case was pending." In justification of my letter I beg to say that it was in my opinion somewhat urgently called for, to set you right with reference to your editorial of Oct. 26th. If that editorial were an opportune notice of the case referred to, then the information I furnished in the letter was equally opportune. By the bye, it will perhaps be news to "Excelsior" that the Brahman gentleman has gone through the penance prescribed by the Dharm Shastra and has already been re-admitted into his caste.

I am not aware that the Shastrees and priests at Bombay are getting suspicious in the way "Excelsior" represents them to be getting. They have at all events, I take it, more confidence in the advocates of orthodox party than in "Excelsior's" ex-Reform party, whom they have reason to repudiate and distrust.

With regard to the question whether the action of the educated orthodox party is the direct consequence of the antecedent causes which the Reform party brought into existence, I wish in the first place to make it clear that I do not desire to constitute myself the spokesman of the orthodox party, who have organs of their own and are perfectly competent to fight their battle.

I should not grudge to pay a compliment where it is due. If "Excelsior" extracts from my communication a compliment to his party and feels jubilant over it, I only think it is a pity that he should have taken such pains and so much of your space to explain how.

I am ready to admit that the measures which the Reform party have initiated with a view to the advancement of reform among natives have left their impress upon the community. It is not in the nature of things that they should not do so. But whether the measures were adapted to circumstances and have found favour with the natives is a disputed point. It will not, I am afraid, stand a searching scrutiny for the credit of the Reform party. "After all," one is inclined to ask, "what have the reformers done, beyond exaggerating the faults of the customs and manners of their ancestors." Their close contact with western nations enables them to compare the native customs with European, and in almost all cases they readily adopted every thing that was new, without the sanction, countenance and sympathy of their own communities. They thus formed themselves into new bands or sections, and divided the already caste-ridden communities into still other smaller sub-divisions.

Perhaps they have preached more than the orthodox party (which, I am afraid, is following their example). In some quarters their preaching has been accepted as the earnest of practice. What the truth is, the Hindu community knows only too well. This preaching without practising has created distrust in all Hindu audiences, and is an indirect obstacle in the way of reform with the sympathy and co-operation of one's community. If the preacher's deliverances had contained no denunciations or ultra-reforming tendencies, they would not have done the mischief with which they at present stand credited. For this exploit the reformers have earned for themselves an epithet which is very expressive of their doings and which requires the substitution of the third lingual consonant for the initial semi-lingual vowel.

I cannot reconcile the last sentence in "Excelsior's" letter, wherein he says that the reformers are sincerely anxious that the Brahman gentleman should succeed (in his endeavours for re-admission to caste after penance!) with the creed of reformers that caste should be put down. His attempt to take the credit of that success to the Reform party is also more than one can understand.—Yours, &c.,

J. D. K.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent under *nom-de-plume* of "Motsur" invites through the medium of your influential journal the attention of the Syndicate to the necessity of altering the time assigned to the candidates for the solution of written questions. He suggests that either the morning hours should be changed—say from 2 to 5 p.m., or that the examinees be required to attend one hour later than as is usual. Considering the petty difficulties the candidates are generally obliged to experience as regards their dinner, &c., on examination days through the present system, "Motsur's" latter suggestion is likely to enlist the sympathy of the authorities concerned; whereas his former suggestion falls short of what is generally wanted.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, Nov. 1. H. F. D.

WESLEYAN METHODISM IN BOMBAY.

THE Wesleyan Methodists have reason to congratulate themselves on the progress of their work in the Bombay Presidency. Up till lately they were practically unrepresented in the Presidency, but at the beginning of the present year an ordained Minister, the Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, a man of large resource and an apparently indomitable will, was sent out to establish the work in Bombay. A chapel has been built and opened at Byculla, and two temporary places of worship have been opened, one at Colaba and the other at Parel, the former being attended by the Wesleyan soldiers from the Colaba barracks, and men from the gunboats and other vessels anchoring in the harbour. Day schools have been opened at all three places, and the daily attendance show that a need for them existed.

Last Sunday, the 30th October, a new chapel was opened at Igatpuri, when special sermons were preached in the morning and evening by the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck. The chapel, which was designed by Mr. L. H. Butcher, is a pretty structure. It will hold about 140 people. Besides the main building there is a handsome front porch and a verandah on either side, one of which contains a vestry.

On the following day the opening ceremonies were continued by a tea and public meeting. The chapel was decorated for the occasion, and in the soft moonlight, with children and their elders at the entrance, it looked—as one of the speakers remarked—like a chapel in an English village at a harvest thanksgiving. The chapel was packed to overflowing. A sumptuous tea was provided for about 150 persons which was done full justice to, after which the public meeting began, the chair being taken by Mr. L. H. Butcher, G. I. P. Railway. Several short lively addresses were given by the chairman, the Revs. Clutterbuck, St. Dalmas, Robbins and others, interspersed with sacred songs. "Shall we know each other there" was well rendered by Miss Pearcey, and "One day nearer Home" was sweetly sung as a duet by Mrs B. Osborne and Mrs. Robbins. A subscription was made on behalf of the building fund, to which the people gave liberally.

VALUABLE auriferous beds have just been discovered in Dutch Guiana known as Boven Sarakreck. One nugget of 3,103 grains has been extracted, and it is generally believed that these gold-fields will attract a great number of emigrants to Dutch Guiana, to the advantage of the Colony, which is unable to make any use of its enormous material wealth from its small population and lack of sufficient capital.

A REPORT so extraordinary as to be almost incredible is nevertheless current in archæological circles to the effect that General Antrobus, the proprietor of Stonehenge, meditates selling a portion of the land not far from it for building purposes. If there is any truth in the rumour, the various Archæological Societies may be expected to petition the Government to acquire the property of Stonehenge, as the French Government are doing in the case of the similar remains at Karnac, in Brittany.

THE good people of Pesth are looking forward to a piquant suit. It appears that King Milan of Servia, during his late sojourn there, is said to have paid a visit to two well-known actresses. Thereanent a local paper indulged in insinuations. The ladies demanded a retractation, but the paper having refused to give it, an action for damages, in which his Majesty is summoned as a witness, is to be the result.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon mentions an encounter with dacoits at Tahpoon in which Police Inspector William Rogers was cut to pieces. The deceased had gone in pursuit of some dacoits with three Burman constables, and they came on the gang unawares: these opened fire, wounding Mr. Rogers, and his three constables bolted. The dacoits then slashed the unfortunate man to their hearts' content. His remains were brought into Tharrawaddy and interred on Saturday.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. WILSON, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is about to retire from the Service.

LIEUTENANT H. RICE, Royal Engineers, employed on Submarine Mining Defences, having completed the special duty on which he was detailed to Kirkee, has been directed to return to Karachi.

ON the 28th instant Colonel Hawkes, Commissary-General-in-Chief, together with Major Hallett, officiating Commissary-General, Eastern Circle, thoroughly inspected the preparation and compression of the forage now being manufactured to the order of the Commissariat Department by MR. Arthur Rogers, at Saharanpur. Colonel Hawkes likewise inspected some horse and cow forage which had been baled to the private order of General Angelo of Mussoorie.

THE move of the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry from Rangoon to Bombay by sea has not given satisfaction to the regiment, as all the heavy baggage and the most of the men's kits, not to speak of the wives and children, are at Dinapore, where the most of their property will further have to be thrown away or sold for a song.

IT is in contemplation to introduce an annual assault-at-arms at all stations where meetings can be arranged, for which purpose selected competitors from corps at outstations will be conveyed to and from such meetings free. This year a few such meetings will most probably be held amongst the troops at large stations, where they can be held without incurring extra expense, and specific provision will be made in next year's estimates to meet the expenses of troops from outstations joining in the exercises.

INTELLIGENT soldiers in corps at home are now largely practised in reconnaissance, more especially in cavalry corps, and the importance of this duty has forced itself on the notice of the military authorities here in India. In furtherance of this subject a small special class of single non-commissioned officers has, it is understood, been formed at the Thomason College, Rurki, to undergo a six months' course of survey and reconaissance training under a special instructor, the duration of the course being subject to the discretion of the Principal of the College; and should this class prove successful, we may look forward to this instructional duty being carried out on a much larger scale annually.

THE 25th Punjab Infantry, marching in relief from Mooltan to Peshawar, will leave on the 2nd November, and march round by Mozuffergarh and Dera Ismail Khan to arrive at Kohat by the end of the month, when the Viceroy will probably be there: they will then proceed through the Kohat Pass to Peshawar.

SOME changes in the Military Accounts Department are expected to take place early this month. It is expected that Captain Lewis, on return from furlough, will be appointed Pay Examiner, Bombay, *vice* Major Sawyer, who will take up Commissariat duties. Colonel Cooper will be confirmed as Controller, Military Accountant, *vice* Colonel Hurlock Pritchard promoted to Account-General, Military Department. This will give a step to the several grades, and will necessitate some movements of officers from one duty to another.

IT has been decided in the case of Artillery Volunteers that if difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of attendances for carbine practice, the qualifying score at *a*, *b* and *c* practices may be dispensed with, but members must in that case attend 18 gun drills instead of 12 to qualify as efficients.

IT has been notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned the gradual introduction of the Mackenzie pattern accoutrements for native infantry regiments, and that issues of this equipment will be made only to complete replacements of the existing accoutrements of regiments as may be worn out, or as may be specially ordered from time to time. The gradual introduction of the new pattern equipment will necessitate the continued issue to the bulk of the Native Army of the old valise equipment till the stock is exhausted. The expense pouches, which form part of the equipment, are to be altered in such a manner that they may be worn on the waist-belt behind.

OFFICERS of the British Army allowed to select chargers will be required to pay Rs. 700 for an Australian horse, except when the selection is made from the ranks by an officer of the royal artillery, in which case the price shall be Rs. 690. Recoveries will be effected from the officer's pay and allowances, commencing from the first issue of pay after the horse has been selected, in four equal monthly instalments from field officers, captains and paymasters, and in eight equal instalments from subalterns, ridingmasters, quartermasters, and veterinary surgeons. Horses of any other breed than Australians will be paid for at Rs. 600 each, irrespective of the place of selection or of the branch of the Service to which the selecting officer belongs.

WHEN an officer proceeds out of India and from unavoidable circumstances a final last-pay certificate cannot be issued, a temporary last-pay certificate in the form laid down in clause 118 of India Army Circulars of 1887 should invariably be given to him by his immediate paymaster, affording such details as will enable the India Office to issue his pay or pension pending receipt of the proper document.

A MEDICAL officer retiring not later than the 31st December 1887 on a pension after a service of 20 years and upwards may, if recommended for the same by the Government of his Presidency, receive a step of honorary rank, but without any increase of pay and allowances.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

THE third troopship Euphrates, from Portsmouth, arrived in Bombay last evening, a day earlier than due, with reliefs and reinforcements for the Indian armies, under the command of Captain A. G. H. Paget. She commenced her voyage out on the 5th October, and touched on her way at Queenstown on the 7th, Port Said on the 19th, and Suez on the 21st idem, taking up drafts from the first named port to the number of sixteen officers and 522 men. She passed Malta on the 15th ultimo, but did not make a halt there, as there was the epidemic of cholera raging there just then. She spoke the homeward bound troopship Malabar on the 31st ult. She had on the whole a fine passage; though in the Bay and in the Red Sea, some of those on board, especially, the fair sex had rather a stiff time of it. The whole strength of the passengers, officers, and men, on board, was as follows:—83 officers, 17 ladies, 11 children, 1,254 rank and file, 48 women and 32 children, belonging to the O-2, R A; from Aldershot, F-3, R A; from Woolwich, J-4, R A; from Christ Church, 1-Welsh Dn R A; from Portsmouth, the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers; from Manchester, 1st Border Regt; from Guernsey, and other details belonging to the Medical service, &c. These will be distributed, in due time, for service to Quetta, Jhansi, Kirkee, Burma, and other stations in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The Euphrates has also brought with her six stallions for the Indian Government for breeding operations. She sails again homeward on the 12th instant, with the time-expired men, &c, of regiments, serving here. The following is a complete list of officers, &c, on board:—

From Portsmouth—Col and Mrs T Van Stranbenzee, R A; Deputy Surg Genl and Mrs A F Bradshaw; Brigade-Surg A F and Mrs Churchill, Med Staff; Lieut-Col and Mrs W Cox, Somerset L I; Lieut-Col L F B Cary, 1st Rifle Brigade; Bt Lieut-Col C E and Mrs Hassey, 2nd Lanc Fus; Major W G Norcott, 2nd Muns Fus; Bt-Major L C and Mrs Hickman, R H A; Major J D and Mrs Douglas, F-3 R A; Major R W and Mrs Robertson, C-2 R A; Capts A D Kelly, 1-Border Regt, C A Anderson, C-2 R A, and M F Fegin-1-Welsh R A; Surg T Whaite, Med Staff; Capts J E Harvey, J-4 R A, and A S Wedderburn, F-3 R A; Surgs C H L Meyer, W H W Elliot, J Murray, L F Childe, W R and Mrs Clark, G F W Braide, R J Marks, M A Ker, J D C and Mrs Barry, A R Jollife, P O W Hailey, L G Fisher, W Wost, J Garrie, W G MacEvoy, C E L and Mrs Gilbert, H W G Macleod, C C Maulfold, R Robertson, W H Karney, and D Simpson, I M S; Lieuts W Y and Mrs Foster R H A, and W H C Bolton, RA; Lieut and Qr-Mr F Grehan, 2-Norfolk Regt; Lieuts G F Holland, 2 Muns Fus, W F Walter, 2nd Lanc Fus, R E L Redcliffe, F-3 R A, G F White, C-2 R A, C Batiscombe, F-3 R A E Waller, 1-Border Regt, G P L Pemberton, 1-E Kent Regt, G S Ogg, 1-Welsh R A, C Prescott Decie, J-4 R A, G A Cardew, R A, H B Strange, J-4 R A, H E Stockdale, F-3, R A, H A Reid, 1-1-Welsh, R A, 2nd Lieuts H E Lake, 1-1-Welsh, R A., and A M Smith, R A.

From Queenstown—Capt F and Mrs Wilson, 2nd Scot Fus; Capts A de B Paget, 2nd Durham, L I, J Hughes, E Kent Regt, and C H and Mrs. Hopkins, 2nd Scot Rifles; Surgns G F H Marks, Med Staff, A Buchanan, G B Irvin, and T C Moore, I M S; Capt H F Coleridge, N Lanc Regt; Lieuts C E Poole, 2nd Liverpool Regt, H C Mac Tier, 2nd Hants Regt; Q. K. Agnew, 2nd Scot Fus, and P H Slee, R H A; 2nd Lieuts H M Patterson, Suffolk Regt, F L K Jenkins, 1st Irish Fus, A C H Macgregor, 2nd Scots Fus and M Williamson, 2nd W Surrey Regt, and Revd J Beeke.

REASONS FOR NOT PAYING RENT.

AN Irish landlord has communicated to the *Times* a correspondence with his tenants, which is not without its amusing features, revealing a good deal of that unconscious Irish humour which seems in danger of becoming extinct in these stirring days. These letters show clearly enough that, however, hard up an Irish tenant may be for want of the money to pay his rent he never wants an excellent plea for further time. One is unable to pay because his uncle is confined to bed and his daughter suffering from a sore eye; another because a relative has died; a third because his brother-in-law has brought an action against him for money lent, and he has had to pay; one because his family is small, and another because it is large; another—and this is the most common excuse—because he has been unable to sell his stock; another because his wife has a sore hand; another because of the death of a cow; another because the weather is severe and there is a sheriff's bailiff obstructing him from making up the rent; another because it was God's will to take all the means he had; another because of the agitation. Most of the letters, however, reveal the genuine poverty of the writers, and show that, whatever may be the consequences of harbouring evil deposed relatives, if any misfortune overtakes the pig or the cow the tenant, in many cases is must throw himself on the tender mercies of the landlord. One tenant, who owed £31 promised to pay £18 at once, and the remainder six months afterwards. The reason for the delay is set forth as follows:—

Now my Uncle has been confined through illness to his bed since last June, and my daughter has been under medical treatment since last September for a sore eye which proceeded from a bad tooth, and I even had to pay the dentist ten shillings for extracting it as the Doctor could not do so. I trust you will kindly take into consideration my position and stay proceeding.

In the following letter the story is told how an ungrateful brother-in-law, after getting board and bed for twelve months, retired to other lodgings, and "subject to evil advice," sued the writer for £50 money lent, which had to be paid before the rent:—

I took a Brother-in-law to live with me—he was a tenant of your property who lost the power of his limbs & obliged to get into Hospital. his daughter my niece who I reared went to America she died there after saving a good deal of money her father after much trouble got £200 of it & after being 17 years in the Hospital he had to leave it having means to live & he requested to come to live with me which I allowed, & being maintained as one of my family for 12 months up to Wedy. last he now sued me for £50 which he lent me while here. He is at other lodgings & subject to evil advice but he fell out with me while here & since has been most ungrateful. I done my best to get this law put back but failed & had to pay the money I had made to pay my rent. I am much grieved being obliged to ask to the middle of next month to pay it. I went have any fairs sooner to sell my stores but I will surly have it abont the 20th April if not sooner. You may be sure only what happened me I would have paid up to my promise.

Another tenant, who has spent much money in improvements, asks for the remission of six months rent:—

After all I built & what I ow in shops & from the loss of sheep I am not abell to pay but if you forgive me this helf year's rent you will save me from distruction, and if so I will keep it a profound sacred. I promis I will never again ask anything of you & will be punctual in future. my family is small & my health not good to travell. I brought a dale of money in to this farm 5 years ago and it is all gon now. I apeal to your kind & genaris hart to do this for me & may the almitey god give your self & your children the Kingdom of hevan.

Many of the letters show that the question of the payment of rent in many cases depends upon whether the tenants can sell their cattle or not. Here are a couple of extracts:—

I am verrey sorrey that I can do nothing at the present it is out of my power I have nothing to sell unlss I sell what I have to ate my self and seven littel children. I had but one calf to sell to pay you and it was the will of provedence to take him, he died. I have but one cow & I had hur in the fair of N—and all I could get for her was four pounds, so if you proseede with the law as yore lawer sayes he will I must sell hur to pay you."

I promised the rent after the fair of K—in June. I had three calves in it & could not sell. My wife took a sore hand & is in hospital this two months & is in it still so its poor times with me.

One tenant, an old woman, makes poverty the plea for not paying rent, and adds:—

Being a lone widow with two helpless children one of them of weak intellect I hope your honour will kindly consider my case.

Another, who asks that his bad writing be excuse, says:—

Dear Sir, there is a man who is a Sherif's baliff is going to injure me & to obstruct me in making up the rent for you which I would hope to soon have value for. Dear Sir I apail to you that you will not allow but Dis allow injuring a poor tenant who is endeavring to make up the rent. I would say one thing that I believe he is at least without maners I apail to you that you will not allow to obstruct making out rent as quick as possible.

Here are some other reasons for not paying rent:—

Sir,—There was no price for cattle in the fairs that is past, in fact the could not be sold atol. I expect to make the rent in the fair of K—I could always pay my rent but this cursed agetation has destroyed our country but I hope the worst of it is over.

Sir,—I have a little bost to sell, and after the fair in C—, a thursday I will send it to yo and I hop yo will not put me to cost. I hop your honour will feel for me.

Sir,—I was again disappointed in the fair at N—in selling my cattle and I must ask time of you till I get sale. I was speaking of some of the tenants and the would wish to see you in N—the rent day as they want to know what you want for your land.

Sir,—I send you my half year's rent £13-10, so i hope your hon will look after turf for me. The old men was geoing to kill us when we did not pay your hon the day you ware in N—We ware all sory we did not settle that day. I remane your obedient servant rember the tturf

The following contain offers of cattle in lieu of rent, a form of payment which Irish tenants are always anxious to adopt if they can:—

Dear Sir,—I have the heifer that I told you of and if you wish I will send her to T———for you, and I expect your honor & I wont differ.

Sir,—I have 5 nice bullocks to sell if you would buy them. I have no other way of paying the rent.

Dear Sir and pleas your honour,—I hope in you that you wont buy all the cattle you want in S———town, Patrick D——— has a lot greasing with the father-in-law at U———; he intends to meet your honour with them. I am fetten some of my children and it has left me bare in mouney.

Dear Sir,—I will give three two-year-old Bullick-good owns for next May rent. I will leave the value to your honour when you come down before Christmas.

The next batch of letters goes to show the good feeling which still subsists in numberless cases between landlord and tenant:—

Dear Sir,—I have been sick for the last 3 months and I got into a little det on a count of my delicady and I tought by letting it known to your Honour and to Misses——— that you might give me the help of a pound. May your Honour long reign; your kindness to me is improved me well, I would not have this troble so bad only little things I had to sell went so cheape and after paying the rent & I so sick caused the det on me.

Dear Sir,—I have received your letter with the some of a £1 which I return sincere thanks to your Honour also to your Honorable Ladie and Family. I was not on the land now only your Honour was so koind to me—long may yourself and your family reign and your highness may be esteemed.

Honorable Sir,—I have received your letter and cheqe for £2 10s for which I am very thankful it will build a car shed which I very much wanted, and I hope the frindly relations that has existed between us will remain unbroken.

The following letter is from a sub-tenant whose immediate landlord would do nothing for him, whereupon the head landlord had come to the rescue, and repaired his house out of charity.

Sir—I must apologize for not writing sooner to thank you and your family for all the comfort you have left me with the nice snug little home for the winter. long may you live you and your family in the enjoyment of good health and happiness is the earnest wish of your old friend from the bog.

Another letter is from a woman whose house was fired into and who was threatened with an action by two men whom she had accused of having taken part in the outrage. A word from the landlord would, in her opinion, be sufficient to stop the proceedings. It is somewhat remarkable to find from a letter written by a parish priest, and dated Oct. 8, 1886, that one objection to land purchase in the tenants' eyes was that they might have to meet increased taxation supposing Home Rule to be obtained. In another letter we find a large tenant objecting to his smaller neighbours getting turf. The correspondent also includes a letter from a ratepayer who stigmatises a Nationalist guardian as a robber. The following letter relates to the case of an estate bailiff who was obliged by the League to resign his position.

Sir,—My Father & me is doin buisness for your family for a good many years as baliff on the property. Well in all them years ye have not offered to put any tenant to trouble or cost but now I see ye mean it by sending rits for parties holding out for the small abatement. I am a tenant myself, and it do not suit me at the present stait of affairs to have the name of bailif, so I am sending you my resignation now from that title.

Those which follow relate to the case of a man who was boycotted because he signed his landlord's nomination paper at the general election of 1885. The first two are from a Protestant neighbour of the tenant in question:—

Patrick M—got a pretty good share of persecution after late election, his subscription to League funds was sent home by M—R—. I may mention it was a couple of your most prominent tenants was worst on him, but no further injury happened to him and it seem the ill feeling is dying out.

Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of the 15th inst., and regret to say in reply Patrick M—is badly boycotted & still growing worse He duly received your letter & has written in reply which I persume you have to hand ere this. A neighbour of his and a head ringleader was dispatched to E—town the day previous to the fair and stopped the night to meet M—'s pigs in the morning & prevented the sale just as he was selling, nor could they be sold that day or the next day even by M—'s friends who took them in hands & tried their best, he sent them again secondly to D—fair, Co. X—, and had to bring them back unsold except one pig sold private, and our parson Mr. T—has just bought one and got it over to him by night; besides he is grossly handled by his servants and afraid to put them away. The other day his mare came home unshod, his priest even refused to listen or do anything to help him. I done all I could. I sent my cart & man to each of the fairs with some of pigs & my son helped to load them when his own man refused, & all this he attributes to the spleen of his neighbour tenants K—and N—. Certainly these two men are taking a desperate lead in the evil which threatens with ruin our poor country. This is private.

In no sense does M—deserve to be so treated, for he expected, so did I every one of your tenants would vote solid for you.

Faithfully your most obedient servant.

THE home papers announce the death, at the age of 86, of Dr. B. P. Rooke, who belonged to the old East India Company's medical service, which he entered as assistant Surgeon in 1826 on the Bombay establishment. He became in due time head of the department, and retired in 1862 as Principal Inspector-General of Hospitals. He served on Lord Keane's staff throughout the Afghan war in 1838-39, was present at the taking of Ghuznee, and obtained a medal. As chief of the Bombay Medical Service Dr. Rooke received the thanks of the Bombay Government for marked ability and zeal in organizing and equipping the medical portion of the troops despatched from Bombay during the eventful years of the Indian Mutiny. He was M.D. of Aberdeen, a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Honorary Physician to the Queen.

WHEN the Madras Harbour Works were begun, the South Indian Railway Company were paid for the conveyance of stone from the Pallaveram quarries, at 7 pies per ton per mile, 6 pies for haulage, and 1 pie for repairs to wagons, on the understanding that the cost of the line from the Beach to the Egmore station would be debited to the Harbour. In July 1885, to simplify matters, it was decided that the cost of this portion of the line should be debited to the Railway, and that, in consideration of this outlay, as also of that involved in the material addition to the Coupany's rolling stock of 200 iron low-sided trucks for stone traffic, an all round charge of one anna per ton per mile be paid by the Harbour Works for the conveyance of stone from the Pallaveram quarries. This rate was arrived at on the broad principles of outlay and return, and on the basis that the distance from the Beach to the Pallaveram quarries was 17 miles. As, however, it is now found that the distance is actually 14 miles, the Trustees of the Harbour Trust Board have applied to Government that, in consideratin of the over-payment the Company have received for the last two years and more on the additional distance of 3 miles, and of the indirect gain to the Company by its having a terminal station in consequence of the Harbour traffic on the beach, and looking to the fact that the rate chargeable to the public for the conveyance of stone is only 9 pies per ton per mile, the South Indian Railway Company be called upon to show cause why the rate for the conveyance of stone should not be fixed at what it originally stood at, viz., 7 pies per ton per mile.

MR. WALTER BESANT, who is a native of Portsmouth, has undertaken to collect funds among literary men and others for a Charles Dikens memorial window in the new parish church at Portsea, which is being erected at a cost of nearly £40,000, towards which upwards of £16,000 has been contributed by a layman whose name has not transpired.

SOME curious inaccuracies have been discovered in the statistics contained in the Government of India's letter about the Haidarabad-Pachpadra Railway. The outlay for the British portion of the line is estimated at 175 lakhs. This should be 105 lakhs. The interest on this at four per cent. would require a little over four lakhs, while the figures in the letter are Rs. 9,80,000.

THE official report on the prospects of the rice crop in Burma up to the 30th of September shows that the area under rice this year is 157,863 acres larger than that of last year. The increase took place in the districts of Akyab, Hanthawady, Pegu, Bassein, and Thengwah, but in the other districts there was a slight decrease. The area left fallow is also less. The rainfall and weather have been generally seasonable, and so far the prospects are considered very good.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor line steamer Asia, 2,322, Captain, J. Craig, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s.s. Bhownagar will sail to-day for Bhownagar with a general cargo and forty deck passengers.

THE s.s. Kilwa an Arab vessel Captain Zerenan, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, from Zanzibar, laden and with three native deck passengers.

THE s.s. Worsley Hall, 2,240 tons, Captain J. Verrill, will sail to-day for Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool, laden with a general cargo, and Mrs. Bray, a cabin passenger on board.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

2ND NOVEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Belgravia	3271	G. M. Boothby	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Asia	2322	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Bokhara	1711	C. R. Edwards	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Kt. of St. George	1972	Thomas	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, C. Murray	1372	Worfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Forbes	1591	White	H	F. Muir & Co.
,, Stura	1115	G. B. D. Mauch	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	L	F. Bozzoni.
,, Worsely Hall	2240	J. Verrill	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Bedouin	1276	J. H. Robson	N	Captain.
,, Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, C. Buchanan	1585	Kewley	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Rockcliff	1498	J. Bafter	Q	C. Eduljee.
,, Manitoba	13·6	Warwick	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Kilwa (s)	Zerenan	Zanzibar, Oct. 15.
	H.M.S. Rupparaica	Paget	Portsmouth, Oct. 5.
	Victory (s)	Alcoate	Moulmein, Oct. 22.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Asia (s)	Craig	Calcutta.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Worsley Hall, Verrill, for Genoa, Marseilles, &c.
,, Cuba, Hosseason, for Dunkirk.
,, Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Belgravia, for New York via Calcutta.
,, Barque Worsley, for Port Natal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
28	Scindia s	Stafford	Madras, Oct. 20.
	Lalipoora s	Jones	Singapore, Oct. 20.
29	N. Le Havre s	Dano	Guadeloupe, Aug. 19.
	Patna s	Pearson	Bombay, Oct 6.
	Lucinda s	Care	Bombay, Oct. 19.
	Rothesay s	Braithwaite	Middlesbro', Sept 18

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28.—Steamers Madras, Rajpootana and Thisbe.
Oct. 29.—Steamer Engineer. Ships Pythomene and Euphrates.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—1 bull and one cow, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Bedouin s—52,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bokhara s—4 cwts ivory, A Blaschecck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—320 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodlies and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 337 cwts gum, D Ramji; 68 cwts gum, Sewji Ramji & 86 cwts gum, A Khimji; 55 cwts fishmaws and 4 cwts ivory, H Purdhan; 16 cases tea, D Merwanji and Co; 200 cwts cloves, &c, M Dayall; 7 cases sandalwood boxes, King King and Co; 12 cwts ivory, E Passia.

Victoria s—110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodlies and Co; 353 cwts coir yarn, L Manekchand; 8,002 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 48 bales hides, H H Oomer; 2,000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 825 cwts myrabolams, The Bo Co Ld; 24 bales hides, Ed Bates and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Murray s—300 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St George s—3,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blaschecck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 50 cwts fennel seed and 5 cases rose oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Rockliff s—112 cwts sandal wood, Meitre, Neveu and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Forbes s—8,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Punnett and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Iran s—3,000 cwts wheat and 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—400 cwts wheat flour, The W India Flour Mills; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—220 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 165 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 271 cwts myrabolams, A Schweiger.

FOR KOBE.

Stura s—25 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Stura s—25 bales twist, J Fleming and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—25 bales twist, Meitre Neveu, and Co; 100 cwts sandalwood, F M Chinai; 25 bales twists Bejnath; 50 bags wheat flour, The W India Flour Mills; 32 bales twist, P Cowasji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Stura s—28 bales piece goods, P Cowasji.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goalpara s—111 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.
Shahjehan s—331 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 1.

Bartholomeutz, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Temple, Lt-Col, Bl Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Kavanagh, Inspr, Bo Army Edcl, on duty, from Aden.
Rochfort, Major, Bo R A, off leave.
Pengree, Major, Bo R A, on duty from Karachi
NOVEMBER 2.
Chambers, Col, Bl, 39th Inty, on furlough, from Cawnpore.
Bell, Capt, Bo, 16th B. I., on leave, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 1.
Kavanagh, Inspr, Bo Army Edcl, on duty, to Poona.
NOVEMBER 2.
Money, Capt., Bl, C I Horse, off leave, to Goona.
Abbott, Capt, Bl R E, to rejoin to Abbottabad.
Nicolls, Capt. Mad R A, to rejoin to Secunderabad.
Stisted, Capt, Mad, 2nd Somerset, L I, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1887.

1. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee this day, Thursday, the 3rd instant, at Captain Soundy's office, at 5-15 p.m.

2. The Company's Buglers will parade for practice at the Bandstand on the Oval on Mondays and Fridays at 6-30 a.m.

3. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Tuesday next, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

3. There will be Commanding Officer's parade at the Kennedy Sea Face at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 4th inst.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Capt. A. Leslie, Commandant, Bo. Vol. Arty

Bombay, 3rd November 1887.

I.—No. 90 Gunner W. E. Wyatt having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery and posted to No. 2 Sub-division.

By Order,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Commandant. Bo. Vol. Artillery

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR MITFORD BECHER, Bengal Staff Corps, died on the 5th ult., at St. Faith's Mede, Winchester, aged seventy-one. He served on the staff of the East India Company with the headquarters in India, 1838-39, and was present at the siege and capture of Ghuznee, and the occupation of Cabul, and in the Sutlej campaign, and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon in 1845-46. In 1849 he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his services at Mooltan and Goojerat. He was quartermaster of the army from 1852 to 1863, and in that capacity was present with the army headquarters at the siege of Delhi, &c., in 1857, when he was severely wounded. He commanded the Sirhind Division (Bengal) from 1865 to 1869. Sir Arthur obtained the rank of general in June, 1877; was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1858, and a Knight Commander of the Order in 1873.

Major-General Henry Hyde, formerly of the Bengal Engineers, died on the 23rd ult. He was distinguished as well for his military services as for his scientific attainments. He entered the service in 1844, when he was in his twentieth year, and after remaining at the Chatham depot for two years proceeded to India, arriving at Calcutta in June, 1846. In the years 1849 and 1850 he was engaged in the campaign which commenced with the siege of Mooltan. After performing other valuable services as military engineer, he was Deputy Consulting Engineer in the Railway Departments of the North-West Provinces and of Bengal, respectively, in 1859 and 1860, Inspector-General of Public Works Accounts, and officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1861. In the same year he was appointed to officiate as Master of the Calcutta Mint, and continued to hold the post till 1876, when he left India. On his arrival in this country he was selected to be Inspector-General of Stores at the India Office, and held that appointment at the time of his death.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

A MEMORANDUM which has been issued for the information of subscribers states that the funds received and definitely promised, at this date, for the foundation and management of the Imperial Institute amount to over £400,000. The sum is represented by the following contributions, stated approximately:—From different parts of the United Kingdom, £220,000; from the colonies, £80,000; and from the Indian Empire, £1,000,000. More than two-thirds of full value of the subscriptions notified have been received and invested. Returns have as yet been received from some of the colonies only. A contribution of £2,853 4s. 4d., has been received from New Zealand, which is composed of subscriptions made by inhabitants of the colony, and is entirely distinct from the grant proposed to be made by the New Zealand Government. In the Indian Empire, contributions from native princes and through local committees there formed continue to be received, and the anticipations respecting the prominent part which India would take in the establishment of the Institute are being fully realised. Preliminary steps are being taken in view of obtaining at an early date a Royal Charter of Incorporation for the Institute. The Prince of Wales has appointed Lord Herschell, the Earl of Rosebery, and Sir John Rose, Bart, trustees to the Imperial Institute, and arrangements are being made to invest in the names of these trustees, and in a suitable manner, a proportion of the funds subscribed, to form the nucleus of an "Endowment Fund," to which it is confidently expected important additions will be reived from private sources. The first steps towards the erection of the main buildings of the Institute have been taken; a contract has been entered into for the construction of its foundations, and the work will be commenced forthwith. The details of construction of the new road, which will connect Queen's-gate and Exhibition-road along the frontage of the Imperial Institute, are in course of settlement. As some considerable time must elapse before the Institute buildings can be occupied, it is under consideration to commence as soon as practicable, and to gradually develop, certain important branches of the work of the Institute which may be conducted in temporary offices, such as the organization of an intelligence department in connection with the colonies and India, bearing special reference to commerce and emigration.

THE Peshawar Division will shortly be vacated next month by Colonel Waterfield. The Lahore paper suggests that his successor should be selected from the hitherto neglected rank of officers, who have seen much service in the Mutiny and elsewhere, and have practical experience of the frontier. "The last frontier disturbance, leading to the lamentable death of Colonel Hutchison of the Guides, may be fairly imputed to the appointment of an officer as Commissioner who had never served as a Deputy Commissioner on the Frontier, and scarcely at all as an Assistant."

THE chief Ministers of the Native State of Sikkim, which lies beyond Darjeeling, are said to have sent to ask the British Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling to go over, and help them in a constitutional difficulty. The Rajah of Sikkim, who is married to a Thibetan woman, has been an absentee from his own territories for two years, during which period he has resided at the village of Chumbi, in Thibet, the administration of the State being meanwhile left in the hands of the two Chief Ministers, as a sort of Regency. Latterly, the Rajah appears to have fallen greatly under the influence of the Thibetans surrounding him, and has issued instructions from his foreign retreat which have seriously embarrassed his Regent Ministers, in consequence of their tendency to Thibetanise the administration. The popular party in Sikkim, the Lepchas, are strongly jealous of and opposed to Thibetan influences; hence the difficulty of the Ministers. The Bengal Government have acceded to their request, which is no novelty, and have authorised Mr. Paul to proceed to Tumlong, the capital of Sikkim. Mr. Paul started about a week ago, accompanied by Tendook Pulgar, the Tahsildar of Kalimpong, and a small guard of police. The Thibetans have given a good deal of trouble in Sikkim of late; amongst other questionable acts, they have practically occupied a strip of Sikkim territory for some months past, ever since the abandoned Macaulay Mission to Thibet was projected. If Mr. Paul is unable to induce them to listen to reason, China will have to be appealed to for a strong curb to the disposition her feudatories have manifested to give trouble in this direction.

THE ELECTRIC-BOY MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

THE electric-boy mystery like many other phenomena, which have puzzled scientists turns out to be a clever piece of deception. An American paper gives the following account of the mystery:—

Johnny Norton, who, a few years ago, was well-known all over the country as Bunnell's "electric boy," is now working in this city as a compositor. In reply to the querry of a reporter as to what had become of his electricity, he said:—"When I was on exhibition I was enclosed in a oblong stall about seven or eight feet long, the front of which was like a narrow counter. Opposite the counter was a rail which only allowed the visitors to pass in single file. A long strip of cocoa matting served as a carpet for the passage way and also as a cover for a sheet of zinc, which extended beneath it, running the length of the stall. My box was similarly invested with zinc and matting. Attached to the sheets of metal, but hidden from view, were the two poles of a galvanic battery, one under my feet and the other in the passage. Now, anyone passing over the zinc and touching me behind the counter, completed the circuit and received a shock. So did I. The matting of course, had to be kept damp, water being the counter. It was surprising what intelligent people were duped by this trick. Why, I was kept shaking hands and being fingered from morning until night. Many is the 2-dollar note I received from doctors and others for a couple of drops of my blood for analysis. One evening three or four young students came in to unmask me. One of them made a wager that he would electrify the audience the same way if he was in the box. I immediately invited him in, and he accepted the challenge. I then retired, but before doing so I pressed a hidden button that cut off my wire. He, of course, failed and ignominiously retreated, after being guyed unmercifully by those present. This proved me genuine to the satisfaction of everyone in that town and I became famous. There was a lot of fun in the business; but I had to give it up as the constant strain caused by the battery was too much for me."

THE CHAMPION SHAVER.

ON Tuesday night, Oct. 11, at Chelsea, an extraordinary shaving match against time was decided. Teddy Wick, the champion barber, having won the wager of 15*l.* a side, he was backed to shave 50 persons within 60 minutes, and he actually shaved 77 in 59 minutes 53 seconds. In the first quarter of an hour he disposed of 21 men, in the second 14, in the third 19, and in the last 14 minutes 53 seconds he put on a spurt and finished off 23. This feat beat a previous record of 60 odd. Three chairs were in constant use, and Teddy plied in succession three razors. The "subjects" were customers who eagerly availed themselves of a free shave and a cigar. Some of them were particularly stubby about the chin, but seemingly that made no difference to the expert barber. Wick is a young smart, undersized man, and for two years he has been the acknowledged champion, having in a match against all-comers, won—shaving 40 men in 50 minutes, and on another occasion he came off richer in a blindfold competition. His latest achievement caused great excitement in Chelsea, and was witnessed by as many persons as his small premises could accomodate. Ned Hubbard, the champion skittle player, was referee; T. Pitcher, ex-champion; roller skater, and Mr. W. Eastern acted as time-keeper and J. Markey, champion barber of Fulham, lathered the sitters. Teddy Wick declares that he is ready to defend his title, and he issues the following characteristic manifesto:—"To show I mean business, I will give the man or woman who can beat me my silver medal, won by me in the 'open to the world competition.' This challenge is open to the world

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 3 0
Sirloin, per lb.	0 3 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 12 0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0

OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 8 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund.	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 8 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 3
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 10 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
FRUITS—	
Pine Apples, large, each	1 0 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
Custard Apples, each	0 1 6
Pomeloes, large, each	1 4 0
Do. small, each	0 10 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 10 0
Grapes, white, peo seer	0 8 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0 14 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	4 0 0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 12 0
Mangoes Common, per doz	2 0 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 6 0
Grapes Cabool per box	0 5 0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2 0 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0
Chekoos, per dozen	0 12 0
Mussumbees, per dozen	1 8 0
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 10 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 3
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 12 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 6
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0 0 6
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3 8 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 4 0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3 4 0
Do Goghary per phura	2 14 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 4 0
Cooity (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 10 0
Cooreed Ghoghary	3 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2 10 0
Bajree, Ghautee per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Bhownuggur per phurra	3 12 0
Rice Jerasal 1st sort	6 4 0
Do. 2nd sort per phurra	5 8 0
Do. Common per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5 4 0
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra	1 8 0
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	2 4 0
Do. large, per seer	0 1 0
Do. small do. per maund	1 8 0
Do. do. do per seer	0 0 7
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. small, per maund	0 10 0
Do. do. seer	0 0 3
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 9
Do. red, per seer	0 0 4
Onions, per seer	0 0 4
Cabbages, per each large	0 7 0
Do. small do.	0 4 0
Turnips large, per dozen	0 9 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 4 0
Cauli flowers small, per each	0 4 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 3
Lettuces, each	0 1 0
Beet, large, each	0 1 3
Do. small, each	0 0 9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 6
Do. white, per dozen	0 1 3
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 0
Green Peas, per seer	0 1 0
French Beans	0 1 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 12 0
Brinjals, Bombay, per doz	0 8 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 8 0
Do. small, each	0 5 0
Artichoke, per seer	0 1 0
Beams, double, per seer	0 2 0
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5 0 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 8 0
Betelnut, per maund	7 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 9
Cocoanut Janghbohar per 100	6 0 0
DRY FISH—	
Surmaye large per each	0 12 0
Do. small, per each	0 5 0
Pomfret, white, large, per each	0 1 6
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 9
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0 0 3
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6

NOTICES

THE BODEGA COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAS, in consequence of frequent inquiries, arranged for the SALE (in Bombay) of the following well-known WINES, all protected by the Capsules and labels of the Co. and guaranteeing their quality :—

SHERRIES.

No.		doz. qts. Rs.
1. A.	Special light dry, a perfect dinner wine	20
3.	Rich gold, nutty flavour	24
B.	Bodega, elegant Cortado style	30
5.	Montilla, extra, specially recommended,	36

PORTS.

Alto Hidalgo, bottled in Oporto	30
C. Alto Commendador Oporto, a splendid wine.	42

CLARETS.

Good Bordeaux	12
Superior Medoc	15
St. Emilion	20
St. Julien	24
Chateau Grand Puy 1879	30
Chateau Batailley 1879	36

WHITE WINES.

Sauterne	24
Haut Sauterne	36

Apply to the Sole Agents of the Bodega Company, Limited

BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

CARRIAGES.

A FEW VERY ELEGANT London built PHAETONS and DOGCARTS also CEE SPRING VICTORIAS and BUGGIES, for sale by

BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

DOCTOR JAEGERS.

SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING, highly recommended by The *Times* and *Bombay Gazette*, wholesale orders taken by

BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

RINGOAL.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW OXFORD GAME FOR 1887.

Small Set Rs. 25. Large Set Rs. 50.

BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

- A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
- A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
- A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes. *(All the above complete for twelve persons.)*
- A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
- A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.

All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,

83, NEW BOND St., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien. PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg LONDON.—78, New Bond Street

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read following:—

" North-street, Andenshaw (near Manchester), " January 10, 1883.

It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, " JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK BLOOD MIXTURE.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

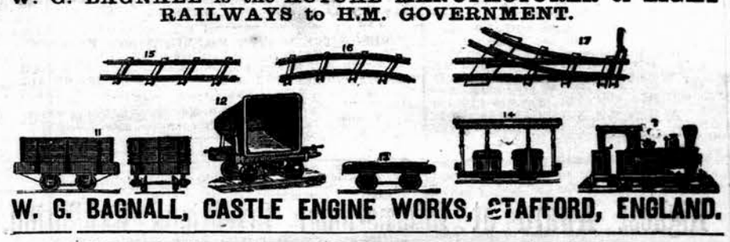
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD FOR GROWING CHILDREN INVALIDS & THE AGED

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS INFANTS INVALIDS FOOD

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS, ONE SHILLING EACH.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

46, MINORIES, LONDON, E.C. New York, Sydney, &c. BOXES BOTTLES, MACHINERY ESSENCES

AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE

HEAD OFFICE SANDFORD ST ANCOATS MANCHESTER

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS: "SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER 1887.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best dvantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hills anitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms avery good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

GRIFFITHS' "PYRODENE," FIRE PROOF PAINT AND FIRE PROOFING LIQUID.

The only reliable Fireproofing for
WOOD, CANVAS, MUSLIN, PAPER, &c.

See Professor Watson Smith's report on fireproofing in the *Times* of 9th, 12th, and 13th Sept. 1887.

These paints were used throughout the Manchester Exhibition in preference to any other and certified by the Chemical Section of Owen's College, Manchester, as the most effective in the market.

Theatres, Hotels, Public Offices, Houses, &c., can be decorated to any taste owing to the many tints that can be produced.

It is a Fire-resisting and Decorative Medium combined, and the only one in the market.

Where this Paint is used, Insurance Companies considerably reduce the premiums.

Sole Manufacturers—GRIFFITHS BROS. & Co., 9, New Broad St., London, England.

Agent in Calcutta. A 1, M. Moncrieff, Great Eastern Hotel.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE'—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.
ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

MÖLLER'S

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK REGISTERED

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one. Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To Yield	Acme Bottle	Codd's Bottle
	Both.	Both.
5 oz.	9/2	10/6
7 „	9/2	17/6
10 „	9/4	13/6
12 „	9/5	19/6
14 „	9/5	19/6
16 „	9/6	20/6

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

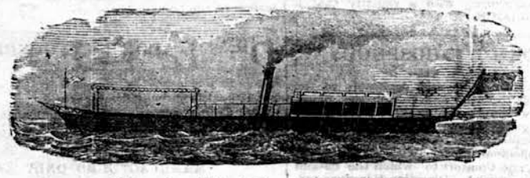
GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations of these similar names.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:—
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of th Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FROM A NEWLY-BORN BABY TO A CHILD TEN YEARS OLD completely equipped. Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked a nice assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.
Illustrated Price List ssent on application.

Æsculap

THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.
HUNGARIAN NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ESCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.
INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.
ESCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.
ESCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. AND BUDA PESTH.
THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS:—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

RODGERS' PULLEYS

(REGISTERED).

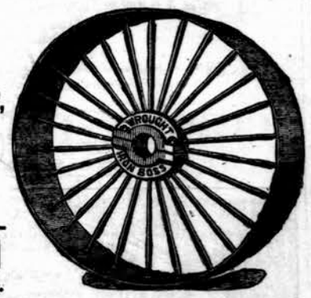
Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.



The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:

HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make	10 lbs.	of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „	15 lbs.	„ „ „	One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes	5 lbs.	„ „ „	One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „	6 lbs.	„ „ „	One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 30 „

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO
W. H. BECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

'Best Materials only.

Perfect Shape, Fit, and Style.

BOOTS and SHOES of every description cut, made, and finished, in the VERY BEST STYLE and of the CHOICEST MATERIALS. Special attention is given to the manufacture of Military Boots (the patterns of which are so numerous). We undertake to execute all orders correctly, AS PER THE LATEST REGULATIONS. A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

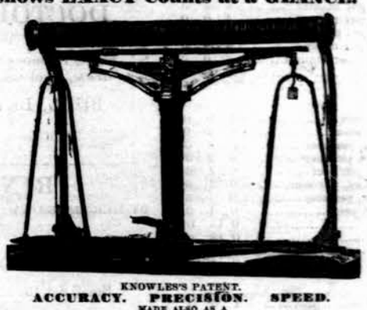
We also import large consignments of ready-made Boots and Shoes, Patent Dress do. do., Lawn-Tennis, Deck and Racquet Shoes, Slippers, &c. Ladies' Walking Boots, Shoes, Court Shoes, &c., &c., of the BEST QUALITY ONLY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

DUNNETT & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW YARN BALANCE,

FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



KNOWLES'S PATENT.
ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.
Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme*. The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton,
Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

FER BRAVAIS.

THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral*" *and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a "*remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" *Taken readily by children.*

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

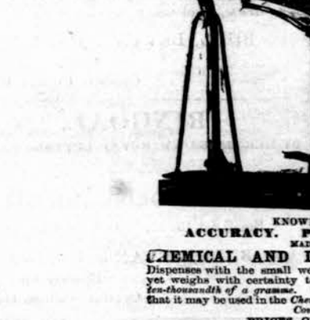
Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and restores manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Pioneer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

JOHNSON & COMP'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

TREACHER & COMP'Y
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY & POONA

FOR SALE
I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W WEDDERBURN, Hon. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at th Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co